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PROPOSAL TO GIVE SUBURB OF FIUME TO THE JUGO-SLAVS

Division of City Allowing Portion
to Italy Considered—German
Delegates to Leave for Paris
Conference on Tuesday

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The committee entrusted with the final drafting of the peace treaty clause for communication to the German plenipotentiaries includes the following lawyers: Henry Fromageot, representing France; James Brown Scott, the United States; Mr. Hurst, the British Empire; and Mr. Riccobuati, Italy.

The number of clauses is very great. It is said to be not far short of 1000. The German delegates, according to a dispatch from Berlin, will leave that city for the conference in Paris next Tuesday.

The Council of Four continued on Saturday the examination of the Adriatic problem. It is stated that the contemplated solution provides for the allotment of that part of Fiume on the right bank of the River Riva to Italy, whilst the Jugo-Slavs would receive the Susak suburb on the left bank of the river and the adjoining port. The question of the Dalmatian coast remains to be settled.

Among the questions studied on Friday by the council composed of allied foreign affairs ministers, was that of prohibition of the sale of opium. The convention prohibiting the sale dates from 1912, but has never been carried out by Germany.

The political status of Belgium which is to take the place of the old neutrality regime also occupied the allied statesmen, as did the elaboration of a general clause for inclusion in the peace treaty providing for the renunciation by Germany of certain special rights which she possesses in various parts of the world, notably in Morocco, owing to the Act of Algeiras, and those which she might claim in Spitzbergen and in the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Lord Sinha's Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns from a reliable quarter that the reason of Lord Sinha and the Maharajah of Bikaner's prolonged stay in Paris is the request made to them to lay before the Council of Four the Turkish question from the Indian Muhammadan point of view. Up to the departure of Mr. Lloyd George for London, more immediately pressing business had prevented the desired conference.

General Hertzog in London

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PLYMOUTH, England (Sunday)—The Nationalist deputation from South Africa has landed and proceeded to London. General Hertzog, in an interview, declared that the program they would put forward involved the complete independence of South Africa.

President Receives Assyrians

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Assyrian-Chaldean delegation to Paris has been received by President Wilson.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT AGAIN POSTPONED

Unfavorable Condition Causes
Further Delay—Engine Fail-
ure Checks English Attempt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—The trans-Atlantic flight has again been postponed owing to a heavy storm 1000 miles off the Newfoundland coast. The Sopwith and Martinsyde machines are both ready for the flight. P. P. Raynham and Major Morgan in the Martinsyde had decided to fly at noon on Sunday if conditions had been at all favorable. The meteorological reading for Sunday was very wet, with light wind, fair, and fine.

Harry G. Hawker in the Sopwith was unable to try a "take-off" on Sunday, owing to the condition of the field.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The biplane Shamrock, which left East Church for Ireland on Friday afternoon, for a trans-Atlantic flight, was obliged to descend to the water off the Anglesea coast on Friday evening. Maj. J. C. P. Wood and Capt. C. C. Wylie were picked up by a small boat, and the Shamrock was towed into Holyhead yesterday.

Flight to Casablanca

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, Lieutenant Pontan, accompanied by a mechanic, started from the Villa Coublay aerodrome for Casablanca.

NEW MINISTER FROM PERSIA IS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sadigh-es-Sultaneh, who has been Imperial Persian Commissioner to a Great British oil syndicate interested in the development of the Persian oil fields, has been appointed Persian Minister to the United States. He is expected to leave soon for Washington. His brother, Farid-es-Sultaneh, has been appointed by the Persian Government as his successor in London. The Persian Legation here, has for several months, been conducted by Mirza Ali-Kuli Khan, who is now in Paris, attached to the Persian delegation at the Peace Conference.

SOCIALIST USE OF POLITICAL ACTION

Radical Leader in Cleveland,
Ohio, Declares Participation in
Election Campaigns to Be for
Educational Purposes Only

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The adoption, by a practically unanimous vote of the accredited members of the Socialist Party of Cleveland, recently, of the so-called left wing program of that party, which was formulated by the left wing section of local New York, as the basis for the future position and activities of that party in Cleveland, and the recent nomination for Mayor of Cleveland of C. E. Ruthenberg, the leader of the more radical section of the party, have brought this Socialist program into marked prominence in this city. More than that, these events are of moment nationally, as denoting the strong revolutionary trend in the Socialist Party.

"The endorsement of the left wing program means the repudiation of all purely political or legislative reform and the substitution of mass action by the workers," said Mr. Ruthenberg to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a few days ago in explanation of the significance of the Cleveland Socialists' action. "This means that we will hereafter cease to participate in election campaigns for the immediate purpose of effecting social reforms, but will use political action only as an educational weapon."

Method of Effecting Reforms

"As set forth in our official program, political action, revolutionary and emphasizing the implacable character of the class struggle, has now overthrown the old idea of attempting to carry out various local reforms such as better housing or municipal ownership of street car lines. For this, we have substituted the industrial revolution as the only means of overcoming the capitalist state."

"The Cleveland Socialist Party contains 3500 active card members, and is, I believe, the third largest organization in the United States, and this action in endorsing the Left Wing program follows that of a section of Local New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The meeting which brought about this endorsement also endorsed a call to formulate a national statement and a call for a national referendum of the Socialist Party, initiated by the central branch of Local Boston, which regulation also provides that international delegates now being elected by the Socialist Party of the United States shall participate only in an international conference called or endorsed by the Communist Party of Russia (Bolshevik) and the Communist Labor Party of Germany (Spartacists)."

"Our program provides that the party must teach, propagate and agitate exclusively for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of socialism through a proletarian dictatorship."

New Literature Demanded

"We demand that the party discard its obsolete literature and publish new literature in keeping with the policy and tactics above mentioned."

"In carrying out this program the Cleveland Socialist has issued and distributed 65,000 copies of 'The Socialist Challenge,' and proposes to keep this form of literature constantly before the public. I do not consider my nomination for Mayor as being the important part of the program adopted. Our campaign will be for the purpose of education and to carry on the general propaganda for the organization of workers in the industries through shop organizations and shop committees, which will eventually take control of industry and establish industrial democracy."

"It is the mass action that will count in the future warfare against the capitalist state."

SOLDIERS ARE VOTING AGAINST PROHIBITION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Saturday)—Latest reports regarding the vote of the New Zealand soldiers in the referendum on continuance of the present license system, or national prohibition, shows that the vote is going against prohibition. Voting in New Zealand, before the returns from the soldiers' votes were received, had shown a majority of 50,000 for prohibition. This majority, owing to the soldiers' votes, may be converted into a minority.

BEER STAMP TAX TO BE ACCEPTED

Collections May Be Made. It
Is Decided in Washington,
Without Prejudicing Case of
Government Against Brewers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Bureau of Internal Revenue, is was decided on Saturday, will issue stamps for the sale of beer with an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent to the New York brewers who are trying to force a decision from the federal government as to whether or not such beer is intoxicating within the meaning of the proclamation issued by President Wilson under the Lever Food Law.

After officially ruling that the manufacture of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent would be illegal, the Bureau of Internal Revenue referred the matter to the Department of Justice. W. L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney-General, delegated to the Attorney-General to formulate an opinion, informed the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the stamps could be issued without prejudicing in any way the stand taken by the government in the cases now pending before the courts in New York.

Thus the opinion given by Mr. Frierson was not on the legality of the beer in question. It was nothing but a ruling to the effect that Commissioner Roper could issue stamps for revenue under the revenue laws without in any way legalizing or validating the manufacture complained of by the government. It was determined by the Department of Justice that the sale of stamps at the rate of \$6 a barrel for 2.75 per cent beer would not prejudice the case or the court action pending, and that it would not relieve the brewers of criminal responsibility under the Food Conservation Act which gave the President power to issue the proclamation stopping the manufacture of beer.

Commissioner Roper was absent from Washington when the Department of Justice advised the sale of stamps. It is probable that he will instruct the collector of revenue for New York to collect the tax which, on the advice of Elihu Root, has been already placed in the hands by the tender of the tax was equivalent to payment, and that the Internal Revenue Bureau would not weaken its case against the brewers by accepting the money. Mr. Roper is expected to couple a protest with his instructions for stamp issue.

Sale of stamps will continue until a decision is reached in the case now pending, and which seeks to enforce enforcement of the one-half of 1 per cent ruling by the government.

If the brewers lose the case, it was intimated by Department of Justice officials, all those who manufactured the beer can be arrested and tried for violation of a war statute.

Revenue Stamps Refused

Brewers Thereupon Label Beer "Non-
Intoxicating" and Ship It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Notwithstanding the fact that the internal revenue collector's office had declined to sell them revenue stamps for beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol, the Hoffman Brewing Company and the Gambrinus Brewing Company, following the advice of Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, counsel for the United States Brewers Association, have begun to distribute beer containing that proportion of alcohol, barrels being labeled as containing a non-intoxicating beverage.

This inscription violates the government's decision that non-intoxicating beverages must not contain more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

According to the advice of counsel and to avoid seeming to defy govern-

ment authorities each barrel is further labeled with an inscription to the effect that "the internal revenue tax imposed by section 408 of the Act of Congress, of Feb. 24, 1919, of \$6 for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons, has been duly tendered to the collector of internal revenue for the district of — and upon his refusal to receive the tax and issue the customary stamps the full amount of the tax was deposited to his credit with — bank, thus keeping the fender good. If an attempt be made to seize this beer, telephone or telegraph to undersigned."

A test case, in which the Hoffman Brewing Company is the plaintiff, has been brought to restrain the United States District Attorney from interfering with the production of 2 3/4 per cent beer. The government's motion to dismiss the case has been scheduled for argument this week.

Meantime, news has come from Washington that the Internal Revenue Bureau has begun the issuance of revenue stamps to the New York brewers for 2 3/4 per cent beer. The decision is said to have been made upon recommendations of Assistant Attorney-General Frierson.

SITUATION IN EGYPT AT PRESENT IN HAND

Severe Penalties Under Martial
Law for Unwarranted Violence—Disorders Connected
With Young Turk Movement

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Sunday)—In spite of the government's appeal, the strike of the government native officials has not terminated. A campaign of intimidation is being carried on which prevents the men from returning to work when they would otherwise do so. An order has been issued under martial law, announcing that capital punishment will be visited on any one caught throwing corrosive acid, such as vitriol. Any one found in unlawful possession of such acid will be liable to 15 years imprisonment. The sale or improper supply of it also constitutes an offence.

The cleaning of streets, which has been suspended for many days, has been resumed, some of the Jewish scavengers returning to work, though the streets are being mostly cleaned by Egyptian convicts under British guard.

The native press appears to be endeavoring to take both sides in the situation, which at present appears to be in hand.

In view of the position in Turkey, where the Committee of Union and Progress is undoubtedly reorganizing, the murder of Armenians in Cairo by Egyptians, who have hitherto shown no feeling against Armenians, is regarded as significant. It has been decided to deal with attempts at intimidation under martial law.

Delegates Explain Unrest

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Egyptian delegation to the Peace Conference, consisting of 20 members of the Nationalist Party in the Egyptian Legislative Assembly, has been interviewed by the Matin. They stated that the movement in Egypt was spontaneous, being provoked "by a systematic stifling policy toward a people of 13,000,000, with an absolutely unanimous ideal."

The manifestos, said the delegates, carried French, Italian, and American flags at their head. As for the Armenian incidents, they were caused by Armenian "agents provocateurs."

HONOR FOR VENICE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—On the proposal of Mr. Barriere, the French Ambassador in Rome, the French Government will bestow the croix de guerre on Venice.



Operations in Russia

Map shows territory around Ufa and Orenburg, where the Bolsheviks are withdrawing before the Siberians' advance, and also lake Vygo, in the north, where the soviet troops have been defeated by the Allies

BRITISH COMMANDER LEAVES FOR GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Gen. Sir William Robertson, former chief of Imperial General Staff, left London this afternoon for Cologne to take up command of the British forces in succession to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

LABOR OPPOSITION TO SPANISH CABINET

Choice of Ministers Regarded
as Challenge to Labor in
View of Strong Militarist
Support to the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—The consequences foreshadowed in previous cables to The Christian Science Monitor of the return to power of the strongly reactionary conservative ministry of Mr. Antonio Maura are sadly justified. Surprise at the choice of ministers is expressed even in moderate circles, and there is a general feeling that the new movement, which is evidently strongly supported by the militarist element, must be regarded as a direct challenge to labor, and as indicating an intention of extreme repressive measures.

It appears that the course taken is scarcely approved by the Dato party, who are official conservatives, and that at the crisis, when the King consulted Mr. Dato, the latter advised the formation of a coalition cabinet for the temporary emergency, particularly for the passing of the budget, after which the situation might be reconsidered.

The step actually taken is attributed to the pressure of the military party, which view is supported by the inclusion of Juan de la Cierva, who is virtually a militarist nominee. This appointment creates amazement, and the Labor Reformists and other elements of the Left throughout the country are taking immediate action upon it.

At the moment of de la Cierva's leaving the government in the crisis a year ago, he had provoked an extreme issue with the postal and telegraph workers, and manned the offices with soldiers.

It is now significant that, immediately on his inclusion in the present Cabinet, the telegraph operators in Madrid and Barcelona struck, and the crisis is extending throughout the country. Notice is given of immediate absolute stoppage and the cutting of all communications in Spain, and with foreign countries.

Postal employees are following the example. The strikers unanimously make one demand only, this being the removal of Mr. de la Cierva.

In consequence, at a cabinet meeting, Mr. de la Cierva offered to resign, but the cabinet maintained that the attitude of the strikers was intolerable, and Mr. de la Cierva's resignation was refused.

General Luis Santhago, military governor of Catalonia, has been appointed War Minister.

The situation on all hands is viewed with the gravest apprehension and the outlook is somewhat black. It is aggravated somewhat by bad news from the Spanish zone in Morocco, where Spanish operators against Raul's forces in Tetuan have received a severe check with many losses, in consequence of which operations have been suspended. This has had a bad effect on public opinion, which has been averse to the new campaign in Morocco.

TELEPHONE STRIKE IN NEW ENGLAND COMES TO AN END

Agreement Reached and Oper-
ators and Electrical Workers
Will Return to Work at Once
—Details to Be Settled Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The 20,000 operators and electrical workers of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company who have been on strike for higher wages will return to work this morning under an agreement reached yesterday after an all-day conference attended by J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, officials of the company, and the members of the joint committee representing the striking men and women employees. The details of the schedule under which the employees will return has been left for settlement at later conferences. Mr. Koons told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the close of yesterday's session that he would give sanction to whatever schedule was agreed on.

The employees and company officials were still in session at midnight. At that time no statement or intimation of the terms on which the operators and men workers were to return had been given out.

Mr. Koons came to Boston on Saturday morning with Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, who went to Washington Thursday night to impress upon the Postmaster-General, A. S. Burleson, the importance of restoring telephone service at once to New England.

The operators struck on Tuesday last, following protracted negotiations with telephone company officials and United States Government officers, which came to a deadlock on a question of the method by which the demands of the telephone girls should be submitted. The men's organizations began to follow the girls' action on Thursday noon, and by Friday night practically all of them had walked out. Beginning Friday, the public clamor for some action to restore service had become too loud to be ignored. The Governor of Massachusetts, Calvin Coolidge, wired Mr. Burleson that the State was prepared to undertake the task of furnishing telephone service to New England if the National Government was not in a position to do so. The Mayor had already gone to Washington. Resolutions demanding action by the Postmaster-General. Political organizations sent cable messages to President Wilson in Paris urging that Mr. Burleson be removed. The President's secretary in Washington appealed to both the strikers and Mr. Burleson.

Following his conference with Mayor Peters, the Postmaster-General sent Mr. Koons to Boston clothed with full powers to end the strike and insure the immediate resumption of service. It is understood that the need of the wires at this particular time for the pushing of the Victory Liberty Loan in New England was not without its influence.

CHILD-EXAMINATION BILL IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—A bill making it the duty of every teacher in every Nebraska school "separately and carefully" to test and examine every child under his or her jurisdiction for the discovery of certain so-called physical defects has been signed by the Governor of the State. It provides a fine of \$100 for failure to obey its enactments. The bill further declares that notification must be sent to the parent or parents of the alleged necessity of a medical examination if it is decided by the teacher that such is the case.

The State Department of Health is required by this act to formulate rules for such tests as are to be carried out, and the necessary cards and blanks for the teacher's use are to be provided in each school. Where the school authorities deem it necessary and proper they are empowered by this law to employ a regular or allopathic physician for the purpose of making all tests and reports.

DEMANDS FOR FOOD BY MOB IN VIENNA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—Thousands of unemployed persons, including many former prisoners of war, conducted a demonstration in front of the City Hall in Vienna on Saturday, according to advices here today. The Chancellor, Mr. Renner, received a delegation of the demonstrators. They demanded immediate assistance and a government donation of 25 kronen daily, and 1000 kronen with which to purchase bread.

The Chancellor promised to do his best for the delegation.

MEETINGS ON ITALIAN CLAIMS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Council of Four had not reached an agreement regarding the Italian claims at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Another attempt to effect a settlement will be made at a meeting of the council tomorrow.

LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—North Dakota's law limiting miners' working hours to eight has been held constitutional by a federal court.

VICEROY'S REPORT
ON UNREST IN INDIA

Lord Chelmsford Describes the Measures Employed by British Authorities to Cope With the Disturbances in the North

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The situation in India is the subject of further reports from Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, issued by the India Office. They show that in Delhi, the Seditious Meetings Act has been brought into force. At Kasur, in the Punjab, two British officers have been injured and a British soldier killed. The railway strike continues; communications are frequently interrupted, trains having been derailed and the permanent way damaged between Jhelum and Rawal Pindi. The fireman and a passenger were killed at Malakwal, where a mob was preparing to wreck the station when the troops arrived.

More troops are arriving at Lahore, and on April 19, the date of the dispatch, a third movable column was starting from Amritsar. Troops have now been sent to nearly all the districts of the Punjab. The city mobs are reported to be generally incited by pan-Islamists and Hindu agitators. The disposition of the Sikh villages appears to be good, and at present Muhammadan trouble has not spread northward.

Communal disturbance of villages for protecting railways is being enforced. In the Northwest Province there has been no further disturbance. Demonstrations at Peshawar have proved a fiasco. Shopkeepers are beginning to refuse to close their shops. There is a split developing between the Muhammadans and Hindus. The Hindus are showing some concern and the support offered to the government by the Afghans in the city is having a depressing effect upon the agitators. Elsewhere all is quiet.

At Viramgam, the railway junction for Kathiawar, 20 arrests have been made. In his former dispatch, Lord Chelmsford stated that Mr. Gandhi had issued a manifesto in Bombay, deprecating all violence, demonstrations, and processions. Suppressed excitement was noticeable among the Muhammadans, and a meeting of the Ulemas on the 25th instant was expected.

Quiet in Lahore

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated April 20, has been issued. It reports "all is quiet at Lahore. A certain number of people coming in repudiate the mob today attacked the station at Naroda."

The Bengal state offices regulation has been extended to the Gujarat district. Arya Samaj and Muhammadan emissaries from Delhi are making attempts to stir up trouble in the neighboring districts of the Punjab.

"It is reported that tension exists at Ferozepore and Multan. Railway communications have been restored. Throughout the presidency and in Bombay all is quiet. Arrests have been made of two agitators distributing inflammatory leaflets. A declaration has been made by Messrs. Gandhi and Horniman that, for the time being, Satyagraha is at an end.

"In Calcutta, Marwari and Muhammadan associations, as well as the moderate leaders, have issued satisfactory manifestoes."

GREEKS RESTORED
DESPITE BULGARS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Repatriation of nearly 60,000 Greeks, who were removed from their homes during the war by the Bulgars, has been practically completed. Reports received at American Red Cross headquarters here said the Bulgars tried in every way possible to impede the repatriation work.

The dispatch with which the repatriation was handled, the report said, "was due in large part to the strong representations made to the allied control, which brought pressure to bear on the Bulgarian authorities, while the cooperation of the British, French and Greek missions that went to Sofia after the armistice was signed also was enlisted. The hostility of the Bulgars led them into refusing to permit Red Cross workers to enter Bulgaria, but this was overcome as were Bulgar efforts to prevent the establishment of camps for the returning Greeks."

DETROIT FIRM ADOPTS
PROFIT-SHARING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Adoption of the Henry Ford employees' profit-sharing plan, including the \$6 a day minimum wage, has been announced by Frederick E. Wadsworth, president of the Wadsworth Manufacturing Company. The plan has been involved in a strike of 2000 of its workmen. The \$6 minimum wage includes a 47-hour week of 8 1/2 hours a day, with 1/2 hours on Saturday. The company manufactures the Ford Motor Company's sedan bodies.

NEW YORK HARBOR
STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—At a joint meeting of harbor strikers and boat owners, called by James L. Hughes, federal conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, and presided over by the Mayor, the harbor strike,

which has lasted for eight weeks, was ended on Saturday by an agreement on a 10 and 12-hour day and an increase in wages. It is expected that all of the workers will be back on their jobs today. The workers insist that the 10-hour day granted with meals served on the boats, will not be the equivalent of the eight-hour day for which they have held out, and which the boat owners have refused, but say that they will concede the point for the good of the city.

The wage increase is to be determined by a committee of eight, including four members from the strikers and four from the boat owners. Non-union members who have been imported from other cities are not to be discharged, it was said, as after so much idleness there is thought to be work enough for all.

WORKERS HAVE
REPRESENTATION

Indiana Company and Employees Agree Upon a Plan Which Looks to Joint Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

HAMMOND, Indiana—Declaring the welfare of the company and of its employees to be inseparably bound together and their joint success dependent upon their cooperation and a fair and just execution of each other's duties and responsibilities, the Standard Steel Car Company (Hammond, Indiana) Works has proposed to its employees and they have accepted a plan of representation of employees in dealing with the management. Thereby is created a "workmen's representative assembly."

This body elects four members of a general conference committee, of which the remainder is named by the management. This body will consider recommendations from special committees selected by the workmen's representative assembly dealing with the following subjects: Shop methods and economy, employment and working conditions, housing and living conditions, athletics and recreation, and education. The management also sets up its own committees on the same subjects, to cooperate and confer in joint session.

In the case of adjustments, everything else failing, possibility is made for arbitration. The right of employees to belong to trades unions is specifically granted.

The car company refers to the plan in its preamble as a "practical means of conference and communication."

MINE UNION LEADER
DEFIES MR. GARFIELD

PITTSBURG, Kansas—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, in a message to Alexander Howat, president of district 14, United Mine Workers, on Saturday, threatened to revoke the provision of the agreement between the coal miners and the coal operators of November, 1917, which gave the miners an increase of \$1.40 a day, unless Mr. Howat ordered the striking miners of the Central Coal and Coke Company to return to work.

Mr. Howat in answer wired to Mr. Garfield that he rejected "with contempt" the cowardly proposition submitted. The miners, Mr. Howat wired, are prepared to fight to the last ditch against the automatic penalty clause which he denounced as "infamous."

DRY CAMPAIGNS
TO BE UNABATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The immediate program of the Prohibition Party calls for unabated activity in the United States, pushing every campaign of importance, both local and state in 1919, and the national campaign, in addition, in 1920. Announcement of party policy is made by Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee. The world prohibition movement is not forgotten by the Prohibitionists, but it is evident from the emphasis which Chairman Hinshaw lays on work in this country that he considers the United States the chief battle ground for American Prohibitionists for the next two years.

Enforcement of the national prohibition law will be pushed. Chairman Hinshaw also urges that the party devote itself to securing state and national legislation defining intoxicating liquors to be alcoholic liquors containing any percentage of liquor whatsoever.

GENEVA PROPOSAL
OPPOSED IN BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies in a sitting devoted to the question of war damages, and adequate future guarantees, unanimously passed a resolution expressing the deep regret which Belgium would feel at the confirmation of the proposal to make Geneva the seat of the League of Nations. The resolution demanded for Belgium realization of those promises which were made by Belgium's allies concerning reparation of war damages and guarantees for the safeguarding of her future. The resolution has been forwarded to the Paris Peace Conference.

REFORM BILL PASSED

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Electoral Reform Bill, providing for the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies by departments instead of by arrondissements, passed the Chamber tonight, after an all-day debate, by a vote of 287 to 138.

HOW BOLSHIEVISM
ORIGINATED

The following description of personal experiences in Russia was given by General E. Simmons, trade commissioner, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, before the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in their annual convention in Chicago.

In giving my report of work in Asia and Europe, as a representative of the government, I feel it incumbent upon me to bring to your notice as forcibly as I can what bolshevism is, and what it has done to one of the greatest nations in the world. And along that line I feel it is your duty to learn what this movement means, and what we can do to offset it in its efforts to gain headway in this country.

Russia is gigantic, and the subject of Russia, Russia's political conditions, Russia's revolutions, is equally as large; and if I can give you a general mental view of the situation there, I will feel that the time is well spent. In the mind of every American, and I know in the minds of all of you, is the speculation: "Is bolshevism a constructive movement, worthy of our attention and study, or is it subversive of all of the finest senses, the bulk in manhood and in nations?"

For myself, who saw bolshevism inaugurated, who saw its organization and development, who looked at it trying to maintain and justify itself, I am here to tell you that it is a movement that is stirring the vitals, the social vitals of every nation in the world.

Seen in Various Quarters

We see it, or hear it today, rumbling from the Labor agitation in England. We hear the din arising from the leading of the syndicalists in France. We see the German revolution, which should be a movement for constructive democracy, turned into a national cataclysm. We see it brooding over Italy and Austria, and find it grasping Hungary right today as it grasped Russia. And, worse than that, we hear it in America being debated on the streets of our larger cities. It is an international menace and the very consideration of it justifies the organization of the League of Nations, counsel the common protection of the nations against this ruthless brigandage and untempered despotism, bolshevism.

Just as it is wrong for us to neglect our civic duties, it is wrong for a nation to neglect its duty among the family of nations. Whenever a movement becomes international, whether as a benefit or a menace, it behooves us, it puts upon us a solemn obligation, to take an interest in it. I say that it is our duty, therefore, to regard bolshevism with great candor and seriousness. It is becoming a movement that is engrossing the attention of the people of all the countries of Europe; and I am here to tell you that there can be no peace in Europe today until the Bolshevist question is settled in Russia; and I am here to tell you that if bolshevism is right, then the fundamentals of our government are wrong. If bolshevism is right, then the basic principles of our religion are wrong.

History of Problem

You cannot get an idea of the Russian problem, unless you have some knowledge of its history. I want to refer to it just a moment, and tell you that the Russian peasantry constitutes 85 per cent of the population, and they have been in servitude in Russia for generations, and were not liberated until within 6 years ago; and yet they were kept in economic servitude by the conditions that existed under the Tsar.

I have to tell you of the intolerable, demoralizing, degrading influences by which the soldiery of Russia were compelled to serve their time in the Russian Army, just at the time when character was forming. During those five to seven years, these young men were forming habits of vice and the lowest ideals of life. I have but to remind you of the subjective conditions which surrounded the industrial workers of Russia; 12 hours' hard labor, and only a small stipend of not exceeding 67 cents as pay, per day. I have to tell you of the lack of any public school system, or educational system, which accounts for the 75 per cent of the illiteracy of that country; I have to refer but to the populace which had no say in the government, and which was entirely run by 5 per cent of the peoples of Russia.

I want to tell you, furthermore, that it was easy for the principal 5 per cent to make a living, with the privileges that the government under the Tsar afforded those men; but the 95 per cent of the manual laborers and other people—for them it was a stone wall to buck against to make ends meet and to get their food and the necessities of life.

Unrest Long Pent Up

This unrest was pent up in the hearts of these people for generations. The steel fist of the Tsar kept them down. In 1905, they tried to burst through the crust, at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, but the Tsar's heel was too strong. This unrest, this dissatisfaction, however, existed, and it was not until 1917, when the Tsar fell from his throne, that this people saw the sunlight of freedom arising above the horizon. At that time, when this revolution broke out, when the Tsar fell, they stepped in and took up the reins of power—a provisional government, which you will remember was headed by Kerensky and Prince Lvoff. They were face to face with three gigantic questions:

"What are you going to do with the army?" They had a 10,000,000 army on a 6000-mile front, but they did not have the wherewith to supply them with food and clothing necessary to keep them in their places;

"What are you going to do with this land question, where the majority of the land is held by a small per cent of the people?" And the peasants, who were anxious to till the soil and make ends meet, for food for them-

selves and their children and their families, had to be without any lands whatever, and the only way they could make a living was to work for others who had the land;

"What are you going to do to stop this economic disintegration, so that the necessities of life can be had by the peoples of Russia?"

Kerensky's Answers

Kerensky answered those questions very eloquently in speeches, but he said the solution of them had got to remain until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Russia, vast as it is, has no election machinery. It was impossible to elect the delegates to that assembly and to convoke that assembly except within 10 months. But the unrest was too great; the soldiers were dreaming of peace; the peasants were dreaming of land, and the industrial workers were dreaming of better conditions which they wanted surrounding their labor. They must have it. They could not waste 10 months.

And just at that time in came hordes of agitators, agitators from America, agitators from Switzerland, from Sweden, from Germany; and, right there, it may be interesting for you to know that of the leaders of the Bolsheviki today, 10,000 of them have lived in America.

Flocks of Agitators

These agitators came flocking to Russia, and they said to the soldiers and to the workmen: "You have all of the munition and arms in your hands; we will get with us the peasantry, and now is the greatest opportunity ever offered to the workmen classes to establish a government and to show the world what national happiness from a good government means."

That appealed. That won converts, and one day they issued a paper, saying that "one week from this day, we are going to march against this government and take the power in our own hands." And one week from that day they marched against the Winter Palace, and of all that great army which Kerensky was leading before, of which he was the head, there was only a small regiment of women that night move which had justice of the peace of them fell, and the power fell into the hands of the Bolsheviki.

DEMAND FOR SIX-HOUR
DAY IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria—It has been decided by the executive of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, to approach the various trades councils throughout Australia with the proposal that an agitation for a 40-hour week for the workers in all industries shall be begun.

A six-hour day has long been the ideal of industrial organizations in Australia; but this is the first definite move which has been made to bring about a wholesale reduction of hours throughout the Commonwealth.

That the various Trades Hall councils will support the suggestion of the Melbourne executive and agree to participate in the agitation is certain.

The Melbourne Trades Hall executive is taking a ballot among the union delegates to the council to ascertain their views. Already a number of these ballot papers have been returned and indications are that the vote will be practically unanimous in favor of the 40-hour week.

What form the agitation will take has not yet been decided, but it is hardly likely that drastic action will be taken to enforce the demand as only a few of the unions have recovered thoroughly from the great strike of 1917. The executive believed that the time was particularly ripe for an agitation aiming at the reduction of hours because, it is claimed, a reduction of working hours would enable all the returned soldiers to be absorbed into industry. The executive believes that the soldiers will support the demand and that sufficient pressure can thus be brought on the state governments to compel them to reduce working hours.

LONDON HAS NEW
LABOR NEWSPAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England—It was only natural that, following the appearance in the political arena of a distinct Labor Party, it should sooner or later have its own distinct political organ among the London dailies. The present month saw its inauguration in the newspaper, The Daily Herald, or rather the end of last month, to be accurate, as apparently the promoters wished to throw a sop to superstition by avoiding initial publication on April 1.

The newspaper consists of 10 pages. According to its editorial foreword, it will be moderate in tone. It will "work unceasingly for a revolution, peaceful but complete, which shall destroy the present system of competition and force and replace it by the rule of cooperation."

The first issue contained messages of felicitation not only from British Labor leaders but from the French, Belgian, and Italian Socialist and Labor organizations. Edmund Bernsten, who is the German Socialist Party, also wrote, hoping that "The Daily Herald would be 'the herald of a good peace for all nations and for a real community of peoples.'"

DAIRY SHOW OPENS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The second annual dairy show opens today in the seventy-first regiment armory, and an effort will be made to show the value of milk not merely as a beverage but as a food. "Children's milk week" will be observed in coincidence with the show, as is advertised by a milk bottle six feet in height, in which the traffic semaphore at Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street has been implanted.

BANKERS' EVIDENCE
AT HUMBERT TRIAL

Relations Between Perier Firm and Bolo Pasha Investigated—Former President of the Court of Appeal as Witness

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The former president of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Monier, has been heard as a witness in the Humbert trial. It was evident that Mr. Monier welcomed the opportunity of explaining his position, and he was given a most sympathetic hearing. At the following session the directors of the Perier Bank, Messrs. Bauer and Marshall, gave evidence.

Moro Glaffieri, counsel for Mr. Humbert, took the opportunity of revealing a deposition made by Bolo Pasha, a few hours before his execution. "Between them (Bauer and Marshall) and me, there was an agreement. I was told that the Journal was for sale for 5,000,000 francs, ready money, and the rest to be paid periodically. I said to them, 'If you will pay the latter, I will take on the ready money.'"

This in Moro Glaffieri's opinion showed unmistakably the reason of Bauer and Marshall's visit to Mr. Humbert in company with Bolo Pasha, and that they were going to propose that the financial operation should be carried out in common. The witnesses denied Bolo's statement, but had no satisfactory explanation to give of the visit to the Senator of Meuse. Mr. Humbert's counsel cross-examined Marshall as to the business Bolo was going to transact in America.

Marshall stated that Bolo was going to establish a bank on which he would have received a commission, whereupon Moro Glaffieri received Marshall's assertion at the trial that Bolo was going to the United States as his intermediary, or, more exactly, as a representative of the Perier bank, and confronted witness with a short-hand, signed by the evidence. Dumessnil, called to the witness stand, declared it was his impression that Bauer and Marshall had visited Senator Humbert as bankers, and Bolo as financial backers.

D. A. R. INDORSE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

General endorsement of a League of Nations was voted at the closing session of the National Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas at this critical period of world history it is important that every citizen in the United States who believes in a League of Nations, without which we shall lose the fruits of victory, should place himself on record to that effect, resolved that we, the members of the Twenty-Eighth Continental Congress of the D. A. R., do so record ourselves."

Later the congress, by a rising vote, expressed sympathy with and loyalty to President Wilson for "his great effort to bring peace to the world."

A universal system of physical education and the prompt reporting of disloyal acts were approved.

PANAMA PRESIDENT
RESENTS CRITICISMS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Former Senator Thompson of Kansas has received an open letter from President Porras of Panama, denouncing as unwarranted statements made in a letter inserted by the Senator in the Congressional Record at the last session, from Brig.-Gen. R. M. Blatchford, commanding general of the Canal Zone, and a statement by Major Wells, judge advocate-general, criticizing moral conditions in the Zone in the cities of Panama and Colon.

Such statements, President Porras wrote, were the "most unfair insult that this country could possibly receive from any source."

CARE IN PUBLIC
EXPENDITURES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Greater care in the making of public expenditures is called for by Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, in a veto message on April 1.

"The newspaper consists of 10 pages. According to its editorial foreword, it will be moderate in tone. It will 'work unceasingly for a revolution, peaceful but complete, which shall destroy the present system of competition and force and replace it by the rule of cooperation.'"

The first issue contained messages of felicitation not only from British Labor leaders but from the French, Belgian, and Italian Socialist and Labor organizations. Edmund Bernsten, who is the German Socialist Party, also wrote, hoping that "The Daily Herald would be 'the herald of a good peace for all nations and for a real community of peoples.'"

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a special tax increase. The Governor declared that a new attitude must control public officials chargeable with expenditures of public money. "We must return," he said, "to that commonplace that the richer you are the worse off you are if you fail to live within your means. I concede that there may be an emergency in respect to many matters of expenditure at the present time. I insist, however, that there is also an emergency as to the raising of revenues at this time. The two emergencies must be considered together. The inequalities of taxation, the entire escape from taxation by home corporations and individuals, the utterly haphazard assessments of property from taxation in this State, have been notorious for many years."

"Instead of the increased cost of government giving us caution, it seems to have had the opposite effect. During the war, all we asked was speed. We did not expect public officials to stop to count the cost of any step which we believed would help to victory. But the war is over. We must now plan to pay the cost."

INTOXICANTS ARE
DEFINED IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

AUSTIN, Texas—The Texas statewide prohibition law was given wide application by the Attorney-General's department in an opinion defining the term intoxicating liquor as used therein. The Attorney-General holds that under the Texas statute the sale of any kind of liquor to be used as a beverage which is capable of producing intoxication in any degree is prohibited. This ruling includes all so-called "patent medicines" and other concoctions that could be drunk as a beverage and that contain sufficient alcohol to produce a slight intoxication.

"But two elements enter into the definition, the Attorney-General says. 'The substance must be capable of being drunk as a beverage, and when so drunk must be capable of producing some degree of intoxication.' No liquor of any kind that comes under this definition can legally be sold in Texas."

PLAYS TO AID AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit proposes to aid in the Americanization of its alien population through the expression of natural racial characteristics, life, and customs in the cosmopolitan theater. The city will attempt this plan by the simple expedient of staging a series of Russian, Serbian, Polish, and Belgian plays, folk dances, and tableaux, the entertainments to be conducted by representatives of these nationalities. The plays are to be written by them, and the portrayals enacted by them in what is called an international festival.

ALBANIAN DELEGATES CABLE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Kol Tromana, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Pan-Albanian Federation Yatra, has stated here that he has received a cable message from Kol Lako, a Korchan, who is the official correspondent of the Albanian delegation in Paris, saying that the Albanian delegates to the Peace Conference have advised their fellow-countrymen in Boston that they have officially requested that the United States become the mandatory for Albania.

SMUGGLING IS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ST. ALBANS, Vermont—Charged with smuggling a Chinese into the United States from the Dominion of Canada last Wednesday morning, Frederick L. Houtman of Montreal has been arrested by an immigration inspector in this city. The Chinese was taken over the border in an automobile and left at Milton, Vermont, with a ticket for a small town in the southern part of Vermont.

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GOVERNMENT READY
TO ATTACK MUNICH

Communists Defending City Provided With Artillery and Trenches—Government Troops Advance as Far as Dachau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—German Government wireless messages state that Munich is dominated by the anarchist Sondheimer and a student named Toller. Expecting heavy fighting, they have occupied all roads leading to Munich, providing them with field artillery. They have also stationed field posts all round the city and have had trenches dug and provided with machine guns.

Government troops have already advanced as far as Dachau, and are in touch with the communist defenders. They carry strong artillery and are preparing for a determined attack.

Dr. Müller's Successor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—German Government wireless messages state that Mr. Leinert, president of the Prussian Diet, leader of the board of six of the German peace delegation, will take the place of Dr. Adolf Müller, the German Ambassador in Bern, the latter being prevented by personal reasons from fulfilling his task in Paris.

WARNING AGAINST
A POSSIBLE TRICK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Striking New England telephone employees were on Saturday urged by Thomas H. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Postal Employees, to obtain President Wilson's endorsement of Postmaster General Burleson's promises before recognizing his assurances of fair treatment in the future.

Mr. Flaherty made the appeal in a telegram to Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the Boston Telephone Operators Union, in which he warned the workers not to be misled by "Burleson's empty promises of fair dealing." He declared that Burleson's treatment of postal employees in the past has been such that they should proceed "carefully and cautiously" in all negotiations with him.

BUILDING MATERIAL
INQUIRY COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Our committee has made sufficient investigation to state correctly the conditions as to prices of building material," said John Dailey, chairman of the committee appointed by the Illinois Legislature to investigate the prices at the close of the investigation here on Saturday. Mr. Dailey said he could not state at this time whether or not the hearing had revealed any attempt by trading combinations to control prices. This is a matter, he said, to be passed upon by the whole committee, and its conclusions will be given in a report soon to be issued.

NEW YORK TEACHERS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—A citizens committee to investigate the action of the Board of Education in refusing to permit the Teachers Union to hold meetings in the public school buildings of the city has been appointed at a public meeting held by the union at which the board's action was described as "outright Prussianism."



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes

Katmai, Alaska, is a long way off the track for tourists, and few have visited the latest American scenic marvel, the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes." What occasions the smoke is open to discussion, but the floor of the valley spouts jets of vapor that make it a wonderful thing to look at. The theory has been advanced that the "ten thousand smokes" are due to surface water coming in contact with volcanically heated rocks, but a later opinion insists that each vent is really a true volcano, and that the phenomenon is a "manifestation of the forces of volcanism of a character and magnitude unparalleled in the present-day world." At any rate the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" is more likely to attract a timid tourist than the "Valley of Ten Thousand Volcanoes."

Interviewing a Sinn Feiner

The description given by a certain enterprising journalist of an interview he had recently with the famous Sinn Fein leader, Professor de Valera, is worthy of all note. Great indeed were the precautions taken; dark and deep was the whole desperate deed. The journalist was picked up at the prearranged meeting place, at night, of course, and driven by a strange and baffling route which no one could follow to a village outside Dublin. Suddenly, runs one account, a second car appeared, and the Sinn Feiners drew the enterprising journalist's hat well down over his head, and put him into a second car. More riding, more wandering over dark country roads, until at last the journey ended, with his eyes still covered, the enterprising journalist was led into a house. Then, with a dramatic sweep, his eyes were uncovered, and he found himself in the presence of the professor.

A Ministry of Mirth

An ex-member of the London County Council, the Rev. H. B. Chapman, vicar of that quaint relic of old London, the Savoy Chapel, marooned in a backwater of the Strand, has emerged into print, in the columns of The Morning Post, on the great amusement question. Mr. Chapman is convinced that all is not well in the theatrical state of England, and there are many who agree with him. Still he is no mere iconoclast. He has his remedy. It is a very simple one, a Ministry of Mirth, headed by an ideal chief, and established without delay. But then Mr. Chapman admits that he is an "incurable optimist." Perhaps Mr. Chapman might add to the gaiety of nations by editing a new edition of the works of Demokritos of Abdera, the Laughing Philosopher, unless, as is quite possible, and not without reason, he regards Demokritos as the first of pessimists.

A Chinese Newspaper

War journalism has produced many curious newspapers for the soldiers, and now the 150,000 Chinese laborers in France have their own. The Red Triangle for Chinese Laborers Residing in France, with paid circulation of almost 2000, is a four-page condemnation, in Chinese, of the weekly news about the Peace Conference, European, American and Chinese affairs. The paper is the outgrowth of a small bulletin which Y. G. James Yen, who worked for some time with the Chinese laborers at Boulogne, began to publish there last July. It is the first paper to be printed in Chinese in France. It is said, and through it the Chinese laborer now gets his news first hand. In addition, it is the first paper of its kind to be printed in unofficial, uniterary Mandarin. Most Chinese literature, all written Chinese for that matter, is written in what the Chinese call Wen-li, the old classical written language, packed with archaic allusions, stereotyped in certain old set forms and phrases, indirect and antique. Mandarin, the spoken language of the greater part of China, is a living and a conversational thing.

Pourquoi, Monsieur?

An American correspondent sat in a barber shop, and the barber, who had fought at Verdun, shaved him. They talked of the future, and the correspondent remarked, "All the soldiers in France, I suppose, will organize societies of veterans." "But why, monsieur?" asked the barber. The correspondent was momentarily puzzled. "To get your political rights, and so forth," he suggested. "La! la! la!" said the barber. "We have all the rights we want. I do not wish to belong to any club of veterans. My club ever since I came home from the war has been my wife and children." If a majority of French soldiers are like minded, the world, it would seem, need not worry about any "new revolution" in France.

Dogs Demobilizing

There has been a demobilization of troops of a kind, going on in France which perhaps has not received much attention from the press—that of the war-dogs. It is estimated that one-

fourth of the 15,000 dogs which "enlisted" were killed at the front, but today many of those remaining are being returned to their eager owners. During the war, up in the Vosges and Alsace mountains, more than 1000 sledge-dogs, brought from Alaska and Labrador, did very efficient service, and when the celebrated eleventh Cuirassiers & pions were carrying on their heroic struggle in Champagne, last year, their front lines were kept rationed entirely by dog carriers. The dogs in service range from the Alaskan malamute to the fox terrier. In the trenches they shared the hardships of the soldiers, and it has been recorded—quite unnecessarily of course—that not once when the time came to "go over the top" did a dog of them fail.

Who's Who?

In making the interesting portrait collection of Americans earlier than the eighteenth century, recently published by the Boston Athenaeum, the librarian of that oldest library in the New England capital had to take into consideration the tricks that time has a way of playing with the identity of ancient portraits. Several pictures of men and women who lived in the original group of colonies were excluded because it is no longer possible to say with certainty that the names by which they are known are those of more than likely, for example, that the English poet, Charles Churchill, was the original of the picture long believed to represent the American soldier of King Philip's War, Col. Benjamin Church. The portrait generally thought to be that of Miles Standish is open to the suspicion of really representing somebody else, and some of the surviving pictures supposed to show the features of Roger Williams have been plausibly identified as the portraits of other persons.

The Canadians at "Wipers"

After Vimy, Wipers. The Belgians are to set up a memorial to the Canadians in the great cloth city. Before the war they called it Ypres, but "Tommy" came, and in his own inexpressible way changed all that. Today Ypres has lost its life to save its life. Today the great medieval city is a mass of ruins.

She hath heard
The rush of foes brutal and strong and
And felt their boiling fury. She is plowed
With fire and steel, and all her grace is
blurred.

LETTERS

(No. 687)

Labor Methods and Law

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It seems that some of the rules of the "labor charter" which it was requested should be embodied in the constitution of the "League of Peace," will, if adopted, change our constitutional rights and take away from a plain citizen, who does not desire to join a secret organization and does not care to find fault with others for being capitalists, his right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness and his right to love all of his brothers as himself.

The labor union organizations have accident insurance and medical features which no doubt others, besides the writer, do not care to take up. Then the closed shop is an infringement on the constitutional right of a citizen of this country. "According to the claims of freedom to organize or join a union, the same right must belong to a brother workman to join or not to join."

The writer experienced this injustice—after obtaining work as a machinist at a Los Angeles shipyard, while the government was calling on mechanics to help, especially those who were not acceptable for army or navy, the unfairness of being told that he must join the union or he would not be allowed to work. This was said not by the foreman or a representative of the firm, but by a workman, and the foreman would not uphold the right to work for right and freedom, without secret pledges to a labor organization.

One would just as soon join a church organization as a labor union, if the rules and methods of each were objectionable. By the words of the Constitution of the United States one has religious liberty, and certainly is entitled to have freedom from any society which uses threats and intimidation or has other features not acceptable.

There is this to be said to the labor unions, they are trying to right wrongs by forcing the same wrongs on others, and it is equally unjust for a labor organization as for an employee to assume to make law and to force selfish regulations on others.

It is possible to obtain relief from any injustice by right methods based on Principle, by loving a brother "as thyself." Other methods, though they may seem to bring relief to some, are selfish and eventually must be reversed so that equal rights of all shall be accomplished.

(Signed) E. J. BOWERS.

Lancaster, California, March 30, 1919.

A PARK AS A MEMORIAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A beautiful old estate at Waikiki Beach, containing several acres, filled with tropical foliage and having a stretch of sand several hundred feet long, may be secured by the Territory as a memorial to the men of Hawaii who made the supreme sacrifice in the war. It is proposed to turn the property into a public park and bathing beach. Under present plans the territorial Legislature, now in session, will provide a large part of the funds necessary for the purchase. Another plan that has met with considerable favor provides that a large memorial hall and monument be erected on a block in the rear of the Judiciary Building grounds so that it could be made a unit of the proposed Honolulu civic center.

THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

The Snowdrop

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

It was Tennyson who christened the snowdrop "February fair-maid." He, with Wordsworth, is the native poet whose accuracy remains unchallenged. As its popular name implies, the snowdrop is fitly associated with winter. It has been called "the firstling of spring," but this is hardly correct, as the flower often makes its appearance long before the snow has gone. Indeed, in France it is known as "the snow-piercer," a name which calls for no qualification as to why it has thus been accorded. Some one wisely said that the bulb and the grub hold within them the promise of the hyacinth and the butterfly, and although the snowdrop is not a hyacinth, it claims kinship with the near order, amaryllis, and certainly stores up in its compact clusters of bulbs the promise of the snow-white peer of a winter's day.

The habit adopted by the simple blossom of gracefully suspending its "head" adds a pleasing, yet simple dignity to its bearing, and although

would seek out and feed upon the tasty provender stored beneath the soil.

The snowdrop is content to restrict its opening hours for insect customers, and its efforts in this direction have been facetiously compared with that of a workshop or office which does not open its doors until 10 a. m. and closes them again at 4 p. m. But it may be stated that the six hours during which the snowdrop opens its inviting portals correspond with the maximum amount of sunshine experienced during January and February.

Early roving bees are attracted to the pure white blossoms by reason of the lack of competition among flowers in midwinter and early spring. There is little, if any, choice to be made. But, to make quite sure of the insects' sweet pillage, the snowdrop emits a faint yet sweet aroma, and the green markings upon the petals act as guides to the honey which the plant offers its guests in return for their labor. Although best known as a tenant of our gardens, the snowdrop is also found as a wildling in various parts of Britain, and I call to mind a sequestered hillside glade in the heart of Yorkshire where a few years ago it was my great delight to discover



From Le Petit-Mé, Paris.

the flower is so delicate and withal so sensitive, it bravely faces the wind, frost, snow, and rain. As a matter of fact, the single flower being borne upon a supple stalk enables it to sway with the wind and to bend low under the weight of a coverlet of snow. After a heavy fall of "Winter's fleecy mantle" it hardly seems possible that the snowdrops will survive the undue weight thrust upon them, but the stalk does not break, being so constructed that, even if twisted around one's finger, it still maintains its "make-up," and does not, as one might suppose, give way under the pressure applied.

A Brave Little Blossom

There is a poetic fancy inseparably associated with the snowdrop which it is desirous should not be forgotten. Yet, when we come to inquire into some of these old-time associations and quaint folklores, there is insufficient evidence to lead one to discover exactly how and why they originated. One poet wrote delightfully of the snowdrop peeping above the bare earth and blanching with fright. Far from it, this humble and old-fashioned flower, rather than blanch with fright, braves storm and tempest, and chooses, of its own free will, to people the earth with white blossom and sword-shaped green leaf at a time when most other plants are at work below ground, unable (or unwilling) to bestir themselves at the call of the wintry sky.

The snowdrop ingeniously fashions a pendent flower so that it may be prepared to withstand the snow and rain from despoiling its dainty cup containing pollen and nectar. And, after snow, the snowdrop legends have been recovered. It first comes through the earth as a tiny bud protected in a strong-sheathed dagger which enables the plant to push its way toward the light and air without harm or hindrance. As it emerges it stands upright until such time as it is ready to hang its head of blossom upon a flexible stalk in the drooping position peculiar to its kind. In many respects the snowdrop is an interesting plant, as, unlike many others, its sepals and petals are both white. There are three outer flower leaves of pure white, succeeded within by a smaller trio which are striped with green.

On the Plan of Three

As accurate mathematicians plants are noteworthy, and the one under review is no exception to the rule. It is a great believer in the rule of three, for its flowers not only have their parts in threes, as already indicated, but the parallel lines upon the grass-like leaves are also of the same number.

The bulb, if cut through vertically, reveals a collection of fleshy, scale-like leaves, with a disk-shaped body at the base which, in reality, is best described as the true stem of the plant. In the very center of the bulb the young leaves and flower bud are secreted, and the whole, it is said, is immune from the attacks of gnawing animals which it might be supposed

the whole bed of a sloping wood whitened with countless myriads of the snowdrop's fairy bells.

Thoroughly Naturalized

It may not be an indigenous species, but it has now become so thoroughly naturalized that it is linked up with the traditions of our race. It loves best of all damp woods, orchards, shady meadows, and grassy hedge-rows, and there, in the early days of a new year, search should be made for the first plant wildling which so richly decorates the earth with a quiet beauty peculiarly its own. Small wonder, perhaps, that our poets have showered upon the snowdrop their versified blessings, for, in addition to Wordsworth and Tennyson, Drayton, Langhorne, Montaigne, Shelley, and Thomson have sung its praises in no uncertain strain.

Other flowers are brighter in color, more attractive in form, of stronger growth and stature, but the snowdrop's early appearance, "the firstling of the year," before even the golden and green pelisse of the winter aconite has crept silently above ground, has long endeared it to all those who see beauty in the creatures of the wild. It comes at a time when we ourselves need some stimulant to cheer us and to remind us of the glad days to come. It speaks to us of hope, and inspires us to keep faith alive. It is, as Wordsworth sings, "welcome as a friend whose zeal outruns his promise," and the same loving interpreter concludes:

Blue-eyed May
Shall soon behold this border thickly set
With bright Jonquils, their odors, lavishing
On the soft West Wind and his frolic
Nor will I then thy modest grace forget;
Chaste Snowdrop, venturesome harbinger of
spring
And pensive monitor of fleeting years.

TEACHING BY MOVIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan.—It has been decided by the Board of Education that hereafter history and geography will be more extensively taught in Detroit schools through the medium of motion pictures. The Ford Motor Company has promised to parallel the lessons in history, making pictures of the children themselves in historical pageants, such as the signing of the Declaration of Independence, or such a tale as the "Courtship of Miles Standish." Longfellow's romance of early New England life.

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MOVIE TYPES

From the New York Sun.

I had a busy week. Busy from the viewpoint of a moving picture "extra." There had been four days' work, in four different pictures. Scenes in a ballroom, a police court, a department store and a mining camp. And now, just to prove that it is either "a feast or a famine," I landed, a fifth day, in a circus picture!

While I stood and stared at the posters my purse was abstracted. In order to get the best effect we rehearsed it twice, and had a longshot and a closeup. The thief and I agreed that for this bit of acting we deserved \$7.50 instead of \$5, but in view of the fact that some 40 or 50 of the agent's people were ready and willing to take \$3.50 for the same performance we did not deem it wise to demand further remuneration.

Looking Over the Freaks

We went into a sideshow and inspected the freaks. Our interest was genuine, for the freaks were the real thing. There were a giant and a dwarf, a fat girl and a living skeleton. During one of those long waits that seem to be part and parcel of the moving picture process, I talked with the freaks and drew them out.

"How did you get the job?" I asked. "How did you get it?" demanded the giant.

"I am registered here under 'young men,'" I remarked. "They have my photograph, name, address and telephone number. When they want me they send for me!"

"Well, it is the same way with me!" said the giant. "Only I am classified under 'freaks.' I am seven foot one in height, and have been in a real circus and a real sideshow. But when there is nothing better to do, I'll take a day's work in the movies. Sometimes I get a regular part that lasts a week or even two weeks! I played the giant in 'Jack the Giant Killer,' and in 'The Babes in the Wood.' They pay me \$10 a day!"

Then I talked to the dwarf. "I was never in a real circus or a sideshow," said the dwarf. "But I have been on the stage and in vaudeville for years and years. I could pass for 9 or 10, but I am really 33. An agent saw my act and offered me a picture job. One thing led to another and I have been in the movies for some time. Most of my scenes have been in funny films. It always gets a laugh when a little fellow gets the best of a big one."

These bits of information interested me so much that the next time I called at a studio I asked the casting director about the various classifications, such as "freaks" and so forth. He showed me his memorandum book with lists of men and women under curious headings. There were "colored people," "Chinamen and Japanese," "Red Indians," and "cripples."

Under "cowboys" were real ranchmen who could ride bucking bronchos and throw lariats and lassoes. Under "daredevils" were men and women who would climb up cliffs or jump off bridges. Under "doubles" were people who resembled leading players.

The Real Thing Wanted

"Types are what we want," said the casting director. "On the stage an actor can make up as young or old, but in the movies we want real young men and real old men. On the stage a crowd of actors can make up as college boys. But I have taken some leading players to Harvard or Yale, and have had genuine students as a willing background. Again, I have taken my hero and heroine to an old woman's home, when such a setting was needed, and octogenarians and nonagenarians have been pleased to pose for their pictures. That sort of realism is unheard of in the theater."

"We have a fellow under contract to play gangster parts because he has been a real gangster. We have another one under contract to play a policeman, because he has been a real policeman. He looks and acts like a cop. For scenes on ships we get men who have been in the navy and know how sailors behave. We have well-trained servants to do small bits as butlers and footmen. And look here, under 'waiters,' a list of 15 or 20 genuine waiters, men who work in restaurants at night and in studios by day!"

"One of the few exceptions to the rule that the real thing is always better than a mere imitation is the case of the society girl."

"On the other hand, a wealthy and refined girl once begged for a chance to play a character part in a picture, so we let her go on as a tough girl in a saloon scene. She was so good that we enlarged her part and offered her a similar rôle in another picture. But her people objected, so she never came back."

At this point we were interrupted by a woman of 45 or 50 who was fixed up to resemble 20 or 25. Her skirt came midway between her ankles and her knees, her hat was festooned with rosebuds and forget-me-nots. She simpered and giggled in a way that would have been absurd had it not been pathetic.

"I heard that you needed an ingénue."

For your new picture!" said the woman. "And I thought I might be the type." "You are the type exactly—for the ingénue's mother!" said the casting director. "Next Wednesday at 9 o'clock, made up and ready! Just as you are today! It will be quite in the character!"

The woman wiggled away rather regretfully.

"The character calls for a 'giddy old hen,'" said the casting director. "Most of our old women are dignified and serious. This one is just what we need. But she would rather get \$5 for being young than \$15 for being herself!"

"Well, how about \$15 for me—for being young, old or anything at all?" I ventured.

"Five—for being yourself!" said the casting director. "We have more of your type than we know what to do with! Men who are merely young can earn a living in a hundred ways. What we need in the movies are types, types!"

LABOR'S BROADENED OUTLOOK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

It is presumably allying oneself with the commonplace to reiterate that among the many changes wrought by the war, the transformation of various words and phrases from superficiality to their intended function and vitality is a matter for congratulation.

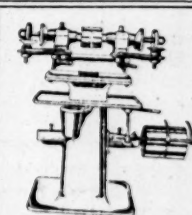
Among these, in pre-war days, "the dignity of labor" was a catch-phrase figuring in many speeches; in those of the old conservatism, with perhaps a hint of condescension in the "mellowed phrases"; in those of the old socialism, with sometimes a touch of bitterness when, instead of striving for an equality—the only equality—based on a common understanding of right ideals, it sought for a fictitious equality based on class distinction. But today a new understanding has arisen, and the dignity of today commands respect, because it is based on its own merit and is unpremeditated; it stands on proof and is not inherited; and it has ceased to be founded on false assumptions.

Like a stone flung into a pool, the circumstances of true labor stretch into ever-increasing and ever-widening circles. The parochial outlook has become national; the national imperial; even "thinking in hemispheres" has extended, and now embraces the whole world in its conceptions.

The war has aroused a fettered world. Values have changed, a new democracy has been called into being, and old-time prejudices have been swept aside, it is to be hoped never to be revived. Shoulder to shoulder the "ladies of the land" have worked with the poorest in the great munition factories; mothers of the old school have accepted without demur the sallying forth of their daughters into the ranks of the world's workers; other mothers have forgone their nurses and have had time to get acquainted with their children; householders have run their houses without maids and without murmuring, that the factories' more pressing needs might be met. Some have nursed, and some have sewed; land workers, munition workers, home workers, scores of workers, thousands of them, millions of them, but every where a living illustration of the glory and the joy of self-forgetful labor.

A phoenix has arisen from the ashes, and the dignity of labor stands revealed, for it has been proved in the daily and hourly expression of service based on the love that eliminates all fear—fear of competition, fear of lack, fear of others; fears which were at the root of all the work which was worthless in the past, and which must be abolished in order to make the work of the future the natural expression of joy and abundant energy, instead of a monotony of drudgery and misery. In the future work is no longer generally to be considered a merely bread-winning pursuit urged on by the specter of fear, but rather the joyous participation of a new citizenship, the citizenship of the world.

This consummation will become easy, as railways spin their webs from West to East, as great dirigibles carry their merchandise round the world, as the aerial mail spans the ocean, and cables multiply their usefulness. Then cooperation will become one gigantic unity, and a new world will be "safe for democracy."



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THE ZAIAIN CHIEFS OF MOROCCO

By the Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco.

TANGIER, Morocco.—An official report of the political and military situation in the French zone last year gives an interesting account of the process by which the Atlas tribes, more and more cut off from their winter quarters and pastures, are steadily being forced into submission.

The tribes in the Zaian country, the report states, show fresh signs of being tired of resistance, a state of mind which commenced after the occupation of Kenifra and increases yearly. With needs which are suggested by the saying of the "Ait Yakoub": "The mountain is my being, the Um-er-Rhea my belt, the plain my pasture," the Zaian tribes find themselves perilously blockaded by the line of military posts, by the occupation of such centers as Tadia and Kenifra.

Slowly Surrendering

The tribes have to divide among each other the small amount of cultivated ground included in the triangle bounded by the Wad Serrou, the Um-er-Rhea, and the wooded spurs of the Atlas. It is too small a district, with insufficient pasture, ravaged by locusts in summer, and suffering in the winter from the snow.

As soon as winter begins the tribes bring their flocks down toward the plain and risk them within reach of the French guns to save them from the cold. The relations between the tribes and the troops, broken off during the summer, have been resumed, the most poverty stricken of the tribes being the first to make advances. Other tribes try to avoid all contact and seek to make use of the feeding grounds in the pacified zone. A while ago, when the Zaian tribes thought they could venture with their flocks between the line of posts from Sidi Lamine to Kenifra and the Um-er-Rhea, flying columns from Kenifra and Mequinez swept through and drove them and their herds from the Um-er-Rhea up to the hills, which were still under snow.

The Zaian live on their flocks with which they deal at all the Berber markets. One by one, as the line of military occupation advances, they are losing their markets where they have been wont to provision themselves and to sell their cattle and sheep; Kenifra, Bokrit, Itzer, where they used to be all powerful, are now in the pacified zone. Bold robberies, raids, and thefts were among their chief sources of revenue, and the mountains used to furnish a safe refuge. Their villages, Kenifra, Sidi Mohammed, M'barek, and others were veritable strongholds under the command of their chiefs, but the first two have been lost, and most of the Zaian now live in tents and have to face the forces of tribesmen organized by the French, the Makhen (the Moorish Government) troops and the regular forces.

Exacting Chiefs

The chieftainship of Si Moha on Hammon is not unchallenged; his sons and relations claim a share of authority, and between them life has become hard for the poorer tribesmen, and they are tempted to come in to the French lines for relief from the exactions of their chiefs and to recover their plowing and pasture grounds. But their love of independence and of their mountains still makes them hesitate and cling to their hope of lasting till spring once more makes the mountains hospitable.

The Zaian chiefs, sons and nephews of Moha on Hammon, come into the French lines, one by one, anxious again to get hold of their dependents, and nervous lest they should take steps sooner, or later to gather the full results of their submission.

Such, the report concludes, is the situation in Zaian, a peculiarly favorable one, which allows us to bring over to our side, little by little, peacefully, one of our most redoubtable enemies in the Moroccan front.

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GOVERNMENT SHIP SALES PROTESTED

Farmers National Council, in Letter to Shipping Board of United States, Demands Action by Congress on Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Acting on behalf of the Farmers National Council, with headquarters in Washington, George P. Hampton, managing director, addressed a letter to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, on Saturday, protesting against the sale of wooden or other ships constructed by the government in the war emergency, until such time as Congress decides on the merchant marine policy of the country.

Like many other organizations throughout the country, the Farmers National Council is anxious that the fleet built by the government at an enormous expense should not be disposed of in such a way as to redound untidily to the advantage of private shipping interests, and, in a corresponding degree, to the disadvantage of the people as a whole.

No decision has been reached as to whether the government, through the Shipping Board, is to continue to operate the fleet, or whether the fleet is to be sold under conditions which will insure a national and progressive merchant marine policy and at the same time recover for the Treasury as much as possible of the enormous sum expended. Under the act creating the Shipping Board, as Wesley Jones, Senator from Washington, the next chairman of the commerce committee, pointed out recently, the board cannot act independently, but must await congressional action as to future policy. It is not anticipated that the Shipping Board will undertake to sell any of the big steel ships to private interests until a policy has been decided on.

Mr. Hampton, in his letter, calls Chairman Hurley's attention to the fact that the Farmers National Council, a union of leading farm organizations, with a membership of 750,000, holds that the wooden ships should remain the property of the people of the country, and should be operated as a merchant marine for the benefit of the people as a whole. He quotes the Shipping Board's last report that the total number of wooden ships contracted for was 709, with a tonnage of nearly 2,600,000, and total value of \$420,000,000.

The farmers call attention to the fact that more ships are needed to carry food to the starving people of Europe, and that the Shipping Board is trying to get ships now under the control of the army and navy for this purpose, so that the board is not justified in selling the ships before Congress can meet and finally determine the policy. His letter concludes: "The American people will not easily condone such subsidy as the Shipping Board has, by the sale of these ships, indirectly given to the shipping interests."

PATRIOTS' DAY IS CELEBRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Greater Boston celebrated Patriots' Day in much the same manner as in past years, though the ending of the war gave a new interpretation to some of the events of the day. The usual Paul Revere ride took place, the impersonator of the famous Bostonian being Lieut. F. B. Hunneman, First Cavalry, Massachusetts State Guard.

At the ceremonies in North Square, from which the modern Paul Revere made his departure for the ride to Lexington and Concord, Daniel W. Lane, a member of the Boston City Council, called the ride the most important since the original because the rider "is bearing the news that democracy has been realized." The rider carried messages of greeting from the Mayor of Boston to the officials of Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Lexington, and Concord. At the two last mentioned places the one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the battles on April 19, 1775, were celebrated with parades and other events.

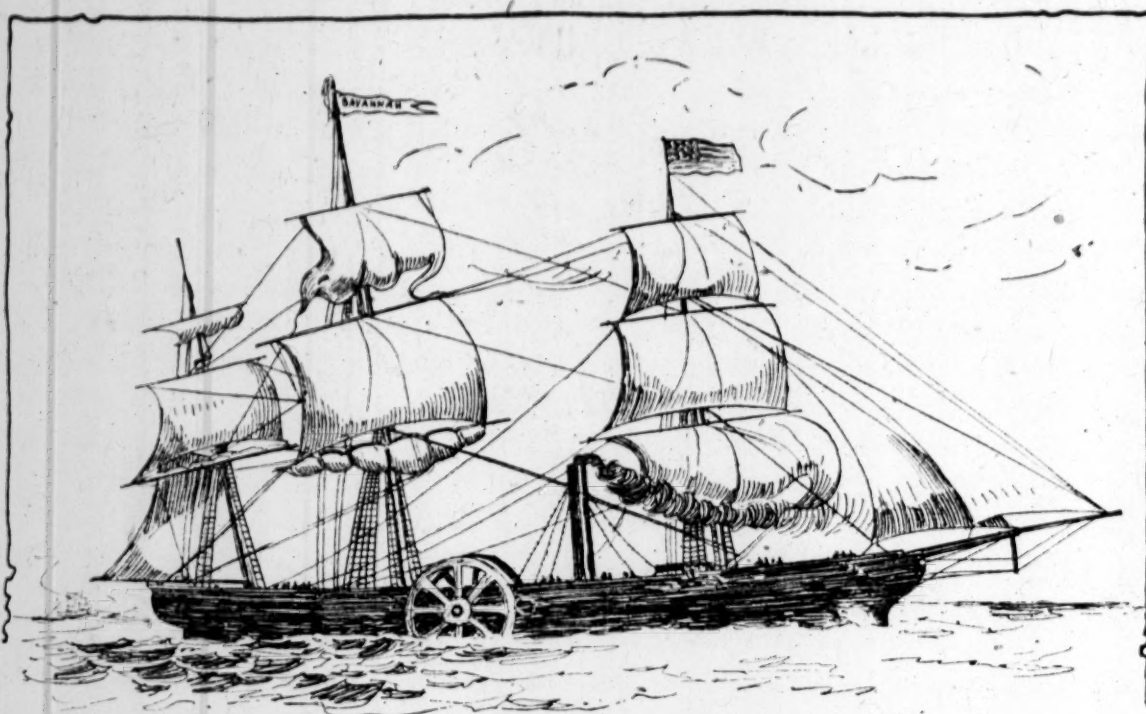
Community singing and flag exercises on Boston Common took place in the evening of Patriots' Day. Several thousand men, women, and children participated in the event. A feature was the ceremony of honors to the flags in which the colors of each of the allied nations were presented at the Parkman Bandstand by United States sailors, accompanied by bodyguards of marines, while the Commonwealth Band played the national airs of the countries represented.

LEGISLATURE IN NEW YORK ADJOURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Albany News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Legislature adjourned at a late hour Saturday after having accomplished little constructive work, according to popular opinion. Aside from ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, its most constructive work is generally thought to be the passage of certain taxation measures, including a graduated income tax and a bill imposing 4½ per cent tax on the net income of business corporations. The income tax, it is believed, will bring in a state revenue of \$15,000,000, to be divided between the state and the localities where collected.

A bill providing for the state-wide increase of teachers' salaries was also passed. The struggle between a Democratic Governor and a Republican Legislature ended victoriously for the former, as out of the Governor's



The Savannah, the first trans-Atlantic steamship

legislative program he succeeded in obtaining passage of a measure providing for a single-headed public service commission for the city, a similar measure for up-state having been defeated, and also the passage of the Sammis Bill to protect women elevator employees, this latter, however, so amended that it is believed that it will affect only about 100 women.

The Legislature passed a budget of approximately \$100,000,000, said to be the largest in the history of New York or any other state. It also passed the bills permitting motion picture exhibitions and baseball games on Sunday. These two measures were signed by the Governor on Saturday.

COTTON COMMISSION TO SAIL FOR EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The members of the European commission recently appointed by the chairman of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the World Cotton Conference, to be held at New Orleans in October, will sail from New York on May 10. They will visit England, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, land, Spain and Scandinavia, and their labors will be directed to two ends:

First—Frank and informal discussion with the leaders of the textile industry in the countries to be visited of the important economic and industrial problems now confronting it, with a view to securing the fullest measure of international cooperation in their early and satisfying solution.

Second—To invite attendance of representatives of textile and affiliated organizations at the World Cotton Conference.

CABLE CENSORSHIP RULES MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Persons in the United States or any of its possessions may now hold uncensored cable communication with Central and South America, the West Indies, Mexico and Cuba, according to announcement made by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Also, it is said, cable messages in private code may be sent from New York to Mexico City, from Chicago to Valparaiso, and from Havana to Honolulu. Censorship by the United States has also been lifted from cable messages to or from points within British, French or Italian territory, irrespective of route or terminus, but the British, French and Italian censorship is still in operation.

MEXICAN LEADER ARRESTED IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LAREDO, Texas—Gen. Sandago Mendoza, former commander in the army of General Huerta, was arrested at Laredo, Texas, on Saturday, by agents of the United States Department of Justice, on a charge of complicity in the Diaz-Blanquet revolutionary plot against the Carranza Government. Mendoza's arrest followed the arrest of seven armed Mexicans by customs inspectors as they were crossing the Rio Grande into Mexico at a point north of Laredo. The Mexicans said they were on their way to join the force of Gen. Manuel Almazan, one of the Diaz-Blanquet commanders, who is concentrating a force in Mexico south of Nuevo Laredo.

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SAVANNAH TABLETS TO BE UNVEILED

Ceremonies, Followed by Pageants, Mark Centennial Anniversary of Inauguration of Trans-Atlantic Steam Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAVANNAH, Georgia—The unveiling today of tablets on the City Hall commemorating the sailing of the Savannah, the first trans-Atlantic steamship, and also the launching of the John Randolph, will be the chief incident of the centennial anniversary of steam navigation, which is being celebrated in the city of Savannah this week with a three-day program. The celebration is also featured by historical pageantry on land and river.

It was on May 22, in the year 1819, that the Savannah, in command of Capt. Moses Rogers, put out of this port, propelled by steam engines, to inaugurate trans-oceanic steamship service between the New and the Old Worlds. The trip was a complete success, for under her own propulsion the Savannah reached the port of Liverpool, England, and then proceeded to Stockholm, Sweden, and thence to the port of St. Petersburg, as the Russian capital was then known. One of the host of distinguished visitors who came to Savannah to witness the beginning of the momentous voyage was the then President of the United States, James Monroe.

Though the anniversary does not come, according to history, until next month, the great event of world history is being celebrated in this city at the present time in connection with other events which took place here about 100 years ago. The observance began on Sunday, at the Independent Presbyterian Church, with an address by the Rev. W. W. Moore, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

The unveiling of the tablet takes place at noon today. The day's program will conclude with a banquet and historical addresses at night. During today, and also tomorrow, the celebration will include a pageant on the river, with submarines and sea-planes participating. Tomorrow there will be featured a program on the Palace of Mirth, which will include a spectacle, the central element of which will be street dancing.

On Wednesday there will be an anniversary pageant at Bethesda. This represents the return, after 179 years, of Lady Huntington, the patroness of this orphanage. On Thursday afternoon there will be produced the pageant of "Savannah a Hundred Years

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AgO." An outdoor procession will lead to the auditorium, where the pageant will be given. This pageant will include episodes depicting the visits to Savannah of President Monroe and of Lafayette.

DR. LOWELL OBJECTS TO USE OF HIS NAME

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, Charles R. Lanman, and Theodore W. Richards have issued a statement calling attention to the unauthorized use of their names in connection with certain peace propaganda. The statement says:

"A paper has been circulated headed: 'Request of the Dutch League of Nations Committee to the rulers of states, members of governments and of Parliaments, and delegates to the Peace Conference,' asking them 'to forget that which has separated us and held us apart; to acknowledge and esteem the gifts that have been given to each nation according to its character and through which they all have worked, or can work together in developing human civilization; to trust in the power of unity and cooperation.' To this document our names have been attached without our authority; and while fervently desiring a lasting peace, we are not in accord with the sentiments it expresses."

JAPAN INVESTS IN LOAN CERTIFICATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In announcing that the ninth bi-weekly offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the Victory Liberty Loan had been oversubscribed by nearly 30 per cent, Secretary Glass disclosed that a subscription of \$50,000,000 by the Japanese Government had been reported from the New York federal reserve district.

"The action of the Japanese Government," said a Treasury statement, "is very helpful in its effect on international exchange and is greatly appreciated by the Treasury."

Secretary Glass said the total subscriptions to certificates aggregate \$446,024,500 on an offering of \$500,000,000. The total amount of certificates now outstanding is approximately \$5,315,878,000. The next bi-weekly offering of certificates, due April 24, will be deferred until May and will serve to refund the balance outstanding of certificates maturing on May 6.

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CALIFORNIA OIL POLICY ATTACKED

State Official Defends the Present Conservation Policy, Declaring It Essential to the Preservation of Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—An attempt is being made by certain large oil interests to nullify the present conservation law providing for the protection of California oil deposits, and a bill with that purpose in view has been introduced in the Legislature, which is now in session here, according to the department of petroleum and gas of the State Mining Bureau. The ultimate aim of this attack, according to R. P. McLaughlin, state oil and gas supervisor, "is disguised under proposals which would leave merely the skeleton of an important law on the statute books, and would, furthermore, place its enforcement entirely in the hands of a few large oil producers."

"The attack has already served a good purpose in bringing into public view a certain few large operators who have never recognized the interest of the public in the oil resources and have obstructed reasonable enforcement of the law."

While the bill, according to the state oil and gas supervisor, is aimed at the destruction of the State's oil conservation policy, was so amended in committee that some of its worst features were eliminated, "it still carries provisions which, if enacted into law, would lower the present standard of state service and seriously interfere with and curtail constructive work which the state officers are furnishing directly to the oil operators. A direct thrust at the foundation of the supervision is contained in the proposal to remove the present requirement that the state officers, both supervisor and deputies, shall be technically trained as engineers or geologists. All the large oil producers of California, with a single exception, now direct their field work by means of technically trained men. The standard of the State should be no lower than the highest found in private work. The return from the army and navy of young engineers with oil-field experience already insures that there will be no scarcity of the necessary technical men."

Another important phase of the situation to which attention is called by the state oil and gas inspector, is the movement that is now under way to repair and operate old oil properties which have been damaged by water, due to early unsystematic drilling methods, but which are now becoming profitable on account of the increasing price of oil. "Results following the repair of wells in the Kern River oil field," says Mr. McLaughlin, "indicate that the production of oil can be nearly or quite doubled if proper

steps are taken to stop the flow of water. Similar repair work has been extremely profitable."

But the point made by the state official in this connection is that if the proposed legislation, which he claims is inimical to the state's conservation policy, is passed, the work of the State in carrying on the investigation necessary for the repair and operation of these old wells, by which the oil output of the State may be greatly increased, will be hindered.

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EARLY SUFFRAGE ACTION EXPECTED

Senator Curtis of Kansas, in Washington, Forecasts Prompt Vote in Congress—Outlook for Ratification by the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Upon his return to Washington after a month's trip covering several sections of the country, Charles Curtis, United States Senator from Kansas, and Republican whip in the Senate, is confident that the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be submitted to the states promptly by Congress at the forthcoming extra session.

"I am confident that the suffrage amendment will secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the House and Senate, and be passed in both bodies in this Congress, as soon as the session begins," Senator Curtis declared. "I do not think there is a shadow of doubt as to its immediate passage."

Suffrage leaders have hope of ratification of the amendment by enough states to give the women the vote in the 1920 election, if it is submitted in the first week of the new Congress, and if the call for the extra session comes soon.

Of the 41 legislatures to which the amendment might have been submitted early in the winter, many are in session, or soon will be in session. These include Connecticut, Illinois, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Missouri, California, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts.

Eight, it is thought, can be counted on for immediate favorable action. California already has full suffrage. Illinois, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin have presidential suffrage, while the Legislature of Ohio recently passed a resolution calling upon Congress to submit the amendment.

There is hope of securing the calling of extra legislative sessions in all states where women have full or presidential suffrage, and the immediate ratification of the amendment by their legislatures. This would add 19 to the above eight, bringing the number of possible ratification up to 27.

Iowa Suffrage Victory
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The lower house of the Legislature ratified the Senate presidential suffrage bill for women on Saturday. The vote was almost unanimous.

RAINBOW VETERANS BACK
NEW YORK, New York—The first detachment of the Rainbow Division to return from France, the one hundred and seventeenth trench-mortar battery, has arrived here on the transport Walter A. Luckenbach from St. Nazaire. The battery, which was recruited in Baltimore, was the first unit of the division to land in France and the first to get into action. It went overseas in October, 1917. Virtually every member of the battery which fought at Chateau-Thierry and in the St. Mihiel and Argonne sectors had been either gassed or wounded, their officers said. After three weeks of terrible fighting the men were taken unawares by a heavy gas attack during a lull in the fighting on Nov. 1.

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STATUS OF SPAIN'S ZONE IN MOROCCO

Spain Said to Have Conspicuously Failed to Put in Order Her Zone, Which Was a Base for German Intrigue

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The news from Madrid is to the effect that at the first consideration of the case, as it is now presented to them, the Spaniards are not wholly pleased with the statement made by Mr. de Peretti on behalf of France to the Council of Ten in Paris about the status of things in Morocco now and in the future, and the part it is proposed France should have in their disposition. Perhaps on the whole it is not a matter of surprise that there should be these first expressions of a certain disquietude, or that Count de Romanones, the Spanish Premier, at this important juncture should virtually call attention to some extremely important remarks that he made on the eve of the statement by Mr. de Peretti in Paris, by making a correction in a popular version of those remarks.

German Intrigue Must Go

But the main point for the consideration of Spain and all others is that the Morocco problem has to be straightened out, that peace and good order have to be established in this most valuable territory for the benefit of the Europeans who go there and the Moors themselves, and that—one might almost say above all—the place must be cleared of German intrigue and the means for it, because France is convinced that Germany first began to meddle with Morocco for the very purpose of intrigue, and to use it as an instrument for provoking war either between herself and other powers concerned there, or between those other powers independently of Germany.

Spain hitherto, with the most magnificent opportunities at her disposal, has most conspicuously failed in every department here. Her zone is in a state of disorder and her failure to put it in a good and pacific state has caused the utmost inconvenience to France and others, while during the war period her zone was a permanent base for the German intrigues carried through unceasingly and with great cunning and determination with the object of harassing the French in their zone by means of the Moors and their German assistants. This procedure necessitated France's keeping a large army in her zone, and at one time the case seemed so serious that a "holy war" in Morocco might easily have become a big and dangerous feature of the war in general.

Spain did nothing to impede the Germans in this dangerous course of procedure when, by insisting firmly and definitely on her neutrality, and nothing more than that, she could have cleared the lot out of her zone and prevented their exercising their intensive propaganda among the Moors, who were always easily influenced by fancy tales about the way in which the European struggle was proceeding, and quite believed the German stories of their unceasing victory and all that it was going to mean to Morocco. Not only did Spain do nothing to check this work, so dangerous to the Allies, but she took into her pay the brigand band, who was at the same time in German employment and exerting the utmost activity in furthering the schemes of the Germans. Of all these errors—for errors of the worst kind they truly were—Spain was most acutely conscious when the sudden armistice awoke her to stern realities she had not contemplated.

An Uneasy Conscience

At that supreme moment there were many evidences of Spain's acute apprehensions; they were indications of a very uneasy conscience. There were also certain suggestions, which might almost have been taken for granted, that in due course, when peace was being considered, the victorious Allies intended to deal with Morocco. Beyond the mere mention of the fact nothing was done. Time went on; nothing was said about the zone; and by a mistaken assumption that the case

was not so bad as perhaps it was at first thought, and that she after all had rights, Spain began to take courage and to attempt to assert her position, to say what she would and would not permit, how she might agree to this and not to that, and bear herself as one of those who had fought and as if she had done her duty in Morocco, or even as a good neutral in the war, benevolent or otherwise.

Close attention has been given in Paris in these days to the Spanish attitude and the curious changes in it. It has been an interesting human study. And from the first fears of which mention has been made the gradual change to confidence has been noted, and the extraordinary declarations that have resulted from that confidence. It has been claimed that Spain has even done well in her zone, that Spain in Morocco had done nothing to annoy France, that the arrangement with the robber Raisuli, who was too much for the Spanish Army, was a good thing, and that France did not regard Raisuli as an enemy. These views were expressed by the highest authority, and they present a strange aspect of Spanish psychology.

The best French opinion, official opinion, does not agree by any means with the suggestions thus put forward. It emphatically disagrees with them all, but it has been sufficiently diplomatic and sufficiently desirous for a good understanding with her southern neighbor to express the utmost restraint in regard to this disagreement. When the Count de Romanones came to Paris it was inevitable that some of the true facts of the situation should be plainly told him by French statesmen, and they were told, but gently and with consideration. The time has now come when the matter has to be dealt with by the conference, and it is one of the most important matters with which the conference has had to deal, because France urges that to a large extent the seeds of the European war were sown here, and such seeds might be sown again if this German danger were left in existence.

The French Case

Mr. de Peretti has stated the French case with the utmost caution, in fact, as some have thought, with too much of it. He has had a full realization of the difficulties of the case, and was, perhaps, apprehensive of the inevitable Spanish objections to some of the French ideas, which, in consequence, were very delicately expressed. He insisted on the likelihood of France and Spain arriving at a solution of all difficulties as between themselves without any outside assistance. Questions as to the delimitation of the zones, he said, could easily be thus arranged. As to the international zone, that very difficult problem with which the port of Tangier is bound up, it was treated with extreme caution, but it was made clear that the status quo, which is what Spain says she now desires, cannot be maintained. There was mention of a modification of the international arrangement; but, beyond this, it was made sufficiently clear that what France desires is a virtual incorporation of the Tangier zone in her own protectorate.

This evidently is the most troublesome point. France says definitely that she desires the abrogation of the Act of Algiers, and her ultimate aim is expressed in the head lines of an article in the *Matin*, which, like articles in the other French newspapers, strong and lucid as they have been, may be taken as representing the French official attitude and stating to some extent what Mr. de Peretti did not state in so many words—that France wants a free hand in Morocco. On the one hand, it is admitted, both by France, Spain, and all others, that the internationalization of the Tangier zone has been very largely a failure. The state of the port of Tangier is extremely bad, and France rightly regards this port as the key to the whole Moroccan enterprise. She must have it under her control, and promises that in such circumstances the most abso-

lute freedom and convenience shall be given to other countries to do their trade through it.

The Question of Tangier

But this evidently is not as present an arrangement agreeable to Spain. The Count de Romanones not so long ago was insisting that Spain had a legitimate claim to Tangier and should exert it. Now he speaks of the maintenance of the status quo, realizing, as one may suppose, that the original claim would not be considered. In correcting what he says has been a misapprehension concerning some remarks made in the Chamber, he says that what he urged was that Spain's rights in Morocco are unassailable, derived as they are from her historical achievements and claims in that country, her geographical situation, a series of compacts with the Sherifian government extending a long way back into the past, the Act of Algiers, and other fundamental conventions signed by France, Great Britain, and the majority of the Great Powers.

In this connection it is interesting to note that King Alfonso has lately given an interview to the correspondent of the *Petit Journal* upon this subject, in which His Majesty states his regret at the commotion which the Morocco question has created in the French and Spanish newspapers. He says that much sympathy is necessary, and he goes on to remark that during the war Spain played the only possible part, that of a neutral, and that the reproaches made against her of having favored German propaganda were unjust. The law of governments had not been suspended. There were people of all nationalities in Spain and Spain was not responsible for their acts. Spain only asked for the status quo in Morocco.

In France it is considered rather late in the day to say that it is "unjust" to suggest that Spain favored German propaganda. Mr. de Peretti stated what is known, that even now the Germans are working their sinister influence in Morocco from Spanish bases, and as to Spain not being responsible for what foreigners do in her country, that is considered to be placing an extraordinarily easy interpretation on the laws and customs of neutrality.

SWEDISH WOMEN AND 14 POINTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The demonstration of public sentiment in support of President Wilson's peace program, started by the International Committee of Women in Sweden, has now been brought to a close. In all, 106 meetings have been held in various parts of the country. The number of women who have signed the resolution drawn up amounts to 48,812. Through the Swedish section of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, an address containing a report of the demonstration, together with the resolution, has been delivered to Mr. Morris, the American Minister, who was greatly interested and promised to forward the document to President Wilson immediately, and also to have it circulated in the American press.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—A bill to establish vocational schools in all school districts in Michigan, having more than 50 pupils has passed both houses of the Michigan Legislature and will be laid before Governor Sleeper for his signature as soon as it is printed as an enrolled act.

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ECONOMIC POSITION HELD BY SERBIA

Possibilities of Serbia From Point of View of Opportunities for Allied Capital and Enterprise Are Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. J. K. Dimitrijevitich, a well-known Serbian expert, recently prepared for The Christian Science Monitor a detailed examination of the economic position in Serbia from the point of view of the opportunities which present themselves there to allied capital and enterprise. Mr. Dimitrijevitich's analysis reads in part as follows: The Balkan Peninsula is well known to be one of the most fruitful portions of the European continent. In the present phase of its economic development, it is chiefly devoted to the raising of cereals and to cattle rearing with here and there sporadic attempts at manufacture. The Balkan countries have, however, enormous natural resources especially as regards minerals. And of all Balkan countries, those inhabited by the Serbian race (Serbia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina) are the richest in ores, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, etc. The Serbian nation, for its part, is known to be not only brave, but highly intelligent, gifted, and progressive.

Serbia the Democratic

Without exaggeration it may be said that the Serbs are the most democratic people in Europe. Serbia has no aristocracy. Society is not even divided into distinct classes. Nowhere else in Europe, have the ideals of the great French Revolution—"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"—been realized to the same extent in the actual life of the people. The Serbian democracy has great strength and vitality because of its being based on rational ideas. In Serbia there are no great land-owners, but on the other hand every peasant owns land and sufficient of it to insure a comfortable, prosperous, and consequently, also, politically independent existence. The laws which have been framed by a thoroughly democratic parliament insure the progressive education of the nation and render impossible the existence of a proletariat. The tools of every worker, a minimum property of five hectares, his agricultural implements, two beasts of burden, a cottage and garden are inalienable property and cannot be sold to pay his debts. It is a fact that no poor people can be found in Serbia, and the prosperity of the whole nation is steadily on the increase. The development of the manufacturing industry and especially the opening and exploitation of the rich mineral deposits of the country will in a short time make Serbia quite a rich country. American and allied industry will find such a people to be very desirable customers. Commercial intercourse between Serbia and the allied countries, as well as the cooperation and enterprise of allied capitalists, will only intensify, and render permanent those feelings of gratitude and admiration which the

Serbian people already entertain for the allied peoples.

Before the Serbian railways were built and opened to traffic, Serbia, as will be shown, was obliged to trade with the neighboring countries.

If we take the first quinquennial average periods from 1875 to 1883, that is, since the entire liberation of Serbia from the Turkish yoke, and previous to the opening up of the Serbian railways, we shall find that the entire commercial dealings of Serbia were confined to the following countries and in the proportions indicated:

SERBIAN EXPORTS	
To Austria-Hungary	73.25%
To Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.46
To Bulgaria	6.75
To Rumania	1.94
To Turkey	8.38

SERBIAN IMPORTS	
From Austria-Hungary	90.15%
From Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.54
From Bulgaria	1.30
From Rumania	4.10
From Turkey	3.41

Previous to 1875 commerce between Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Serbia was very active in all respects owing to these countries being inhabited by the same race, and this commerce represented many millions of francs. But after the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, this entire commerce came to a standstill, being reduced to a minimum.

Relations With America

Commercial relations between America and Serbia began only in the year 1884, when the first American imports, amounting to 2,376,161 francs or 4.66 per cent of the total Serbian imports reached Serbia. There were, however, in that year no exports from Serbia to America, and the total exports and imports from 1884 to 1912 show that American exports to Serbia during that period were twice as large as Serbian exports to America. These amounts from 1884 to 1912 to 32,649,107 francs altogether, being on an average 2.41 per cent of the total annual imports.

On looking over the statistics one is struck by the fact that there were no exports whatever from America to Serbia in 1906, the year in which commercial relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary were interrupted, and when, therefore, it might be expected that American exports would have risen as did those of other countries.

The explanation is that American industry and American wholesale merchants did not deal directly with Serbia and had no permanent agents in Serbia. They were represented by Austro-Hungarian agents and commission firms, and after relations with Austria-Hungary had been broken off, these were no longer able to do business for America; hence the absence of exports in 1906. In 1907 there was a small amount of exportation valued at 18,011 francs, and from that time exports began to increase. The Austro-Hungarian agents and

commission firms were permanently located in Vienna, Budapest, Trieste, and so on, and at most paid a yearly visit to Serbia, and possessed no local knowledge and very little, if any, acquaintance with Serbian merchants. Moreover, they naturally endeavored to give precedence to the merchandise of their own country, and American goods were relegated to the second or third place. This ought certainly to be remedied in future, and American industries should be represented by good native Serbian firms and agencies possessing a thorough local knowledge and being well acquainted with all clients throughout the whole of Serbia and practically in daily touch with them. Only in this way can brilliant results be obtained as regards American exports to Serbia.

American Opportunities

If during the customs war between Serbia and Austria-Hungary in 1906 American industry had shown greater interest and had had resident agents placed in Serbia, relations between America and Serbia would have become closer and more extended, and this has been the wish of the Serbians for many years past. At that time America already had an excellent opportunity of securing a prominent position on the Serbian market, but this favorable moment was unfortunately allowed to pass unutilized. The Germans, on the other hand, very wisely took advantage of the situation, and that in opposition to their own allies, and immediately on the outbreak of the customs war sent their representatives to Serbia in order to enter into closer relations with Serbian merchants and importers on the spot. It will be seen that the Germans were brilliantly successful when we consider that, according to statistics, German exports to Serbia in 1895 only represented 4,792,234 francs, whereas in 1906 Germany exported to Serbia goods to the value of 3,732,722 francs. In 1907 these exports rose to 20,320,391 francs, that is to say, they were twice the amount of the previous years, and in 1910 they amounted to 34,975,625 francs, and constituted one-third of the whole Serbian imports.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

FAIRHOPE, Alabama.—Plans are being worked out for the holding of an international single tax conference here next winter.

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FEDERAL CONTROL OF HIDES IS URGED

Australian Defense Board Urges State Control to Prevent the Withholding of Leather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Scarcity of suitable leather has seriously impeded the manufacture of military boots in Australia, and as these boots are needed for the use of Australian troops during the period of demobilization, federal control of hide and leather supplies is considered likely. As a matter of fact, unless the present position is immediately rectified, control is recommended by the Defense Board of Business Administration. The board says in its report to Senator Russell, Acting Minister for Defense:

"It has been asserted that supplies of leather are being deliberately withheld, and that some tanners, apparently indifferent to the needs of the defense department, and determined to take no part in supplying the military leather, indirectly pay above the fixed rates to secure hides for the manufacture of leather for local civilian trade and for export business, which evidently yields greater profits. This unfair competition with tanners who are loyally supplying their quota of military leather cannot be allowed to go on, and it is likely that the government will be asked to approve of a scheme to control the sale of hides with a view to insuring that such as are suitable for military leather will be reserved for that purpose and to prohibit tanners throughout Australia disposing of any leather which is considered by competent authority to be suitable and required for military purposes. In addition, it is probable that when shipping freight is available, action will be taken to give preference to surplus leather held by tanners producing military leather. It is recognized that such action would create considerable inconvenience to the leather trade, but unless the present position is immediately rectified some such action is unavoidable."

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introduce in the "Pedresta" Shoe, a shoe designed especially and successfully to comfortably fit those feet which can with difficulty be fitted in ordinary shoes.

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PEDRESTA SHOES are of fine, unglazed black kidskin, with hand-welted sole, 1 1/2-inch walking heel, and, despite their special features, have the smart, trim lines so much desired in present-day street footwear. Sizes 5 to 9; widths AAA to D. Price \$12.50 pair.

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Country Has Inexhaustible Resources in Ores, Wonderful Scenery and Some of the Attractions of a Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—Dr. F. Soukup, Tzecho-Slovak Minister of Justice, who paid a visit of inspection to the Province of Slovakia soon after its inclusion in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, has published the following account of his impressions in the Pravo Lidu:

"I have returned from Slovakia with great impressions. Slovakia is no longer what she used to be in the eyes of our badly informed public. Slovakia is a country with a promising future. North Slovakia possesses millions of acres of state-owned forests, extending over a territory equal to the fourth part of Bohemia. The country also possesses a large number of spas and some of the most beautiful landscape scenery in the world. If we establish railways and hotels there, in the next 10 years it will be a second Switzerland. Slovakia has inexhaustible resources in ores. Her connection with Ostrava-Karvin and the electrification by water power will transform the country into a second Belgium, and one of the most industrial lands in the world. Slovakia has not only the high Tatras mountains and the lovely Carpathians, but on her south she owns extensive plains with first-class soil; and this will be a real granary of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. Slovakia constituted a treasure for the Hungarian crown. One-third of the income from Slovakia. She already has her public buildings, fine schools, courts, town halls, museums, buildings for political district and country authorities. In Turc Sv. Martin there is a museum which is the pride of the whole republic; in Sv. Mikulas is a gymnasium which is second to none in Bohemia, and in Trenchin the Senate courthouse is unequaled by anything even in Prague.

Magyar Disappearing

"Events in Slovakia are moving very rapidly. The whole of the country will for a long time to come be in a state of permanent revolution. What we see today at every step in the Slovak comitats (districts) is not a revolution, but a real miracle. It happened almost overnight. There were hardly any public inscriptions in the Slovak language; all were in Magyar. Today the reverse is the case. The Magyar inscriptions have disappeared, or are disappearing, like snow in the spring and their place is taken by those in Slovak. Anybody who had seen Slovakia six months ago could not recognize her now; in purely Slovak towns, where we heard hardly a word of Slovak spoken in public, there is now very little sound of Magyar. People who for 20 years past did not dare to speak Slovak in the street, and who were considered as non-Slovaks, claim to be Tzecho-Slovak and correspond with the authorities in pure Slovak.

"I visited a great number of courts. A month ago everything was conducted in Magyar, all law suits, court procedure, resolutions, and registration of landed property. Nobody dared to utter a word of Slovak in court. But in a month's time the Magyar language disappeared altogether; the entire staff of the courts is typing in Slovak.

Freedom of Assembly

"The freedom of assembly brought about real miracles. A month ago public meetings or open-air meetings where the Slovak language could be used were not allowed in Slovakia. Now everything is free. All gatherings and open-air meetings convoked in Slovakia are attended by huge crowds. In Ruzomberk a triumphal arch was erected, houses were decorated with flags, and an enormous procession with national colors formed up in the square where speeches were delivered from the balcony of the Town Hall. When the Slovak people hear Slovak and Tzech speeches from the palaces of 'zupans' (county governors) where they were not allowed before, except as beggars on their knees; when they see all this, they take off their hats and sing Slovak hymns in a hearty and endless jubilation. The journey from Zilina (Silecia) to Bratislava (Pressburg) was really a triumphal one. All stations were decorated, everywhere we heard songs and saw tears, everywhere there were Slovak girls in national festive costumes, and deputations from the country round.

"In Trenchin, where the train stopped overnight, there was a large open-air meeting which Slovakia had never before experienced. All classes, professional men and political parties were represented. The opinion was universally expressed that the occasion requires the firm cooperation of all forces. It must be recognized that the Slovak people do not deny how great a part the Tzech Nation has played in the liberation of Slovakia; they say openly that without the cooperation of the Tzechs, the Slovaks would never have been free."

RUSSIAN HOUSES IN BRISBANE ARE RAIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
BRISBANE, Queensland.—Having received warning that Bolshevik literature was being circulated in Queensland, the federal authorities conducted military raids on a number of Russian houses and the rooms of Russian associations in South Bris-

bane. In one house revolutionary propaganda was discovered, also material for the printing of similar literature, and a quantity of chemicals. The latter are now being analyzed by the government.

The grave industrial conditions caused from time to time in North Queensland by extremists, often of Russian and other nationalities, may or may not be connected with the Bolshevik headquarters in Brisbane. In Gladstone, the I. W. W. element has become more restless, if possible, by Judge McCawley's cancellation of preference to unionists in connection with northern meat works. Recently an attempt was made to burn down the Gladstone meat works. The would-be incendiaries have not yet been traced.

Mr. E. G. Theodore, Acting Premier of Queensland, has received a letter from Sir Owen Cox, chairman of the Overseas Central Committee, which controls shipping for the Commonwealth and Imperial Government, dealing with the refusal of railway men and waterside workers to handle the shipments from the meat works to Townsville. Sir Owen Cox states that till the Queensland Government, as purchasing representative of the British Government, can officially advise the Overseas Central Committee that the difficulties mentioned are disposed of, and that if a steamer goes to Townsville she will receive prompt dispatch in the loading of her meat, Townsville will remain eliminated from the committee's itinerary.

BURMA PLANNING REFORM SCHEME

Government Proposes a Circle Board to Which Each Village Would Send an Elector

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RANGOON, Burma.—The government's proposals now open for discussion and criticism are far-reaching reforms in the spirit of the announcement to Parliament on Aug. 20, 1917.

Most Burman associations have asked for the introduction of the elective system into the villages as the first step. The government has not approved this step, holding that the village headman is first and foremost a government officer; moreover the village-unit is not a suitable primary unit. The unit recommended is that of the Circle Board, comprising a number of such units. To these boards each village will send one elected member. The headman may be a candidate for election to this board or to the legislative council itself. It is against this decision that the Burmese communities have directed most of their criticism. If the headman is chosen by and subject to government orders, it is maintained that in common with other officials he ought not to stand for election; moreover he might make himself very unpleasant to a village which refused to elect him.

Circle Board as Unit

Next to the Circle Board comes the District Council, consisting of elected members of the boards. "As regards the functions of these boards and councils," says the report, "it is essential, if they are not to die of inanition, that they be endowed with as much power as can reasonably be assigned to them, including that of raising local revenue as well as of incurring expenditure, and that they may be invested with definite and complete responsibility within the jurisdictions allotted to them. The entire absence of officials from their membership means that such control as is necessary must be exercised from without, not from within. This in itself is bound to foster the growth of a feeling of responsibility." In connection with this remark it should be noted that the government does not consider the headman an official; the Burmans do.

"As regards urban areas," the report continues, "the path of reform is much more simple and easily discerned. It is only a matter of applying the Municipal Act to all urban areas of sufficient size. Official intervention which hitherto has been all-pervading must now be confined to much smaller compass and must be exercised from without so that full scope may be given to the growth of official responsibility. Assistance can be rendered from time to time by the loan of government officers as experts, but capacity can only come by the exercise of responsibility, and it must be recognized that, as in the case of district councils in rural areas, the mistakes made are the prices which the people must inevitably pay for their education in self-government."

Local Self-Government

The measures outlined above for local self-government should go far to secure that experience of responsibility in local affairs which is so essential a preliminary to the successful exercise of wider powers. Self-government in local matters has not the showy appearance or the manifest importance of a share in the higher offices of state, but it is the quarry which must provide the material for the gradual erection of so stately an edifice as a country governed according to the wishes of its people.

Such is a brief résumé of the scheme in so far as it concerns local self-government. Except in so far as Sir Reginald Craddock and his advisors would like to have the headman act both as a government chosen officer and in the capacity of an elected non-official, they are certainly to be congratulated on their proposals. The doctrine that responsibility can best be gained by being placed in a responsible position is one familiar to every public schoolboy at home; but it is rare that one finds an "Old Boy" ready to apply that maxim to eastern peoples. In a second article the Legislative Assembly will be dealt with.

ZIONISTS' CLAIMS AT PEACE CONGRESS

Aspirations of Zionists and Jews of Palestine Have Been Laid Before the Council of Ten

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Council of Ten recently heard the aspirations of the partisans of Zionism, and especially those of the Jews of Palestine. The claims of Zionism were voiced by such representatives as Mr. Sokoloff, the well-known leader of American Zionism; Mr. Sylvain Lévy, professor at the College of France; Mr. André Spire, who represented the Jews of France, and by Mr. Ussickine, president of the National Jewish Assembly of Southern Russia, who spoke in Hebrew.

It should be noted that the Zionist movement is of relatively recent foundation, dating back hardly further than 1894. It owes its inception in great part to the work and propaganda of Dr. Theodore Hertzl, who was as convincing as he was eloquent and who, more than any other, was responsible for the Zionist movement. It was he who, at least in 1897 succeeded in organizing at Basel the first Zionist Congress which officially defined Zionism, stating that "Zionism is striving to create a home for the Jewish people in Palestine, a home guaranteed by public right."

Some Preferred Colonizing

However, most of the Israelite leaders showed themselves opposed or, at least, indifferent to this formula, and many declared themselves openly in favor of renouncing the idea of creating a New Jerusalem, and of founding instead a Jewish state in some particularly suitable colony. The English Government, even encouraged these views by offering the Jewish people very rich territories in the district of Uganda in British East Africa. However, the plan fell through; and Hertzl's successors, less ambitious than their leader, pronounced themselves strongly in favor of a practical Zionism which advocated the colonization of Palestine and the establishment there of Jewish schools and institutions of all kinds. Much has already been done in this direction.

In November, 1917, Mr. Balfour made a speech announcing that Great Britain officially adhered to the creation in Palestine of a national Jewish home, whilst France followed this example a year later. The United States also pronounced themselves strongly in favor of this plan.

From what one has been able to gather, it seems that the Zionist delegates did not completely agree as to the aspirations they expressed at the Peace Conference. However, they were generally of the opinion—and more especially Mr. Sylvain Lévy, member of the Institute and Mr. André Spire, of the French Conseil d'Etat—that it was indispensable that a Jewish home should be established in Palestine where those Jews who wished to do so could live and become agriculturists and thus constitute in Palestine a center of attraction of economic activity, and of Jewish culture. Mr. Nahoun Sokoloff, president of the American Zionists, vigorously defended the idea of the formation of a true Jewish state, placed under the control of a mandatory power of the League of Nations. However, this conception of integral Zionism, realized in a political and territorial form, presents serious ethnographic and diplomatic obstacles. For, as Mr. Sylvain Lévy very justly remarked, the Jews cannot think of claiming two official nationalities, such as the Germans benefited by, thanks to the Delbrück law. Most Jews are extremely anxious to retain the nationality of the country in which they live, and in which they have all their interests—and they cannot logically claim to possess a distinct Jewish nationality.

Rights to Palestine

In an interview in the Matin, Mr. Sokoloff summed up the ideas he developed before the committee by declaring that the "Zionist organization demands that the conference shall recognize the historic rights of the Jewish people to Palestine, and the rights of Jews to reconstruct their national home in that country. For them, Palestine is the Palestine of yore within the integrity of its historic frontiers. The sovereignty of Palestine should belong to the League of Nations, who should confide its government to one of the great powers who would act as a mandatory."

Mr. Sokoloff insisted, however, on the point that no decision should be taken which could in any way affect the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish population residing in Palestine, nor the political rights of Jews resident in all countries.

According to Mr. Sokoloff, the following measures are necessary for the happy realization of the Zionist program: a methodical organization of immigration and of Jewish colonization in Palestine, as well as the most liberal autonomy in all matters concerning civil administration and teaching. If these measures are adopted, Mr. Sokoloff believes that Palestine will once again become the center of a Jewish civilization, which will but continue that of yore. Already 50 prosperous colonies which are not merely rural or urban agglomerations, but the very centers of national life, have sprung into being during the past 35 years—and if sufficient aid and guarantees are given them, hundreds of thousands of Jews from all countries would be willing to return to the Promised Land.

NEW PARLIAMENT OF PALESTINIAN JEWRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Zionist Commission in Palestine, having called a Constituent Assembly of Palestinian Jewry, an acronym of the constitution and manner of election of this Jewish

Parliament and of the several parties of which it will be composed has been issued by the Zionist organization.

The franchise will be exercised by all Jews, whether men or women, who have reached their twentieth year, while those who are of the age of 21 are eligible to sit as deputies in the Assembly. All candidates are required to have a familiar knowledge of the Hebrew language. In a circular signed by Dr. Jacob Thon, on behalf of the executive of the provisional committee of the Constituent Assembly, an appeal has been made to the national feeling of the various sects and societies of Palestinian Jewry to ignore the small differences which now separate them, and thus become a force capable of supporting the Zionist organization representatives in their demand for self-government and land ownership for the Jews in Palestine. The acceptance of such radical proposals as woman suffrage and the use of Hebrew, as part of the organic constitution of the new Erez Israel, proves the tolerance of the two extreme parties.

At the conference of Palestinian Jews the powers of the Constituent Assembly shall receive full protection. According to the Mizrahi, the religious-national idea contained in traditional Judaism, which combines nationalism with universalism, shall be strengthened. The Paola Zion Party's program is one of moderate socialism capable of being applied at once to Palestine. Three new parties have been formed: the Ezra, the National Radical Party, and the Hapoel Hatzair. The Ezra Party is composed of the following of a reformer, Dizengoff, who sets up a standard of financial morality. The Ezra Party, while condemning Socialism, tenets as impractical, favors profit sharing, the granting of small holdings after the worker has cultivated the land for some years, and other measures of social welfare. The Ezra Party makes its appeal to the business man and the small proprietor, whom it regards as the pioneers of the colonizing work. The National Radical Party favors the setting up of an autonomous administration, and gives the Zionist organization the veto in all matters relating to vital national interests. In common with all the other parties, the National Radicals are anxious to strengthen cordial relations between the Jews and the other inhabitants of Palestine. The Hapoel Hatzair are a group who consider their national home should be created by the workers in accordance with their own conception of Labor ethics.

CHARTER AMENDMENT ADOPTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
DALLAS, Texas.—Dallas voters have adopted a charter amendment creating the City Plan Commission of three members, whose duties it will be to direct the city planning, including selection, purchase, and improvement of park sites, boulevards, and other civic improvements.

Aiming not Claiming

EXISTENCE is what we make it, so also is a suit of clothes. Shakespeare has observed that it is a figure of rhetoric that by pouring the contents of a pitcher into a glass, you do empty the one and fill the other. Claiming better clothes is not nearly so effective as making them better first and claiming it afterwards. It is bad form to claim the best clothes in America, but there is no sin in trying to make them.

Hickey-Freeman Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

POLITICAL QUESTION IN "ONE BIG UNION"

Differences Arise Among Adherents of One Big Union in Australia Over the Political Functions of Proposed Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—While their scheme has yet to be adopted by Australian unionists and while they are combating fierce hostility without their ranks, the "One Big Union" advocates are also quarreling among themselves over the question of political action.

As has previously been pointed out, a number of the One Big Union advocates are also leading figures in the Australian Labor Party. These men believe in the One Big Union form of organization on the industrial field; but maintain that the political wing must be kept intact and separate, so that Labor will thus be able to "function" (to use a popular Labor term) on both the political and industrial fields. There is, however, another section which is opposed to the Labor Party and which believes that by the formation of the One Big Union, an organization will be achieved which will completely overshadow the Labor Party as at present constituted. The members of this section are for the most part members of the Socialist Labor Party, an organization which originated in America as the political

wing of the I. W. W., but which has made little headway in Australia.

Recently Mr. E. E. Judd, the leader of the Anti-Labor Party One Big Unionists, published a statement in which he declared that, as the Labor Party stood for the servile state, the One Big Union must necessarily be opposed to it. The One Big Union, he said, would take no part in political action until it was strong enough to function as a political party itself. His remarks have aroused a storm of protest from the One Big Union advocates.

Mr. P. H. Hickey, vice-president of the Victorian Labor Party executive, and a leading One Big Union advocate, has issued a reply to Mr. Judd, which is illuminating as showing the position of the political One Big Unionists.

Mr. Hickey says in part: "The Australian Labor Party today is the party of the unions. The political party is the reflex of the Australian unions."

"The Labor Party is not a thing apart from the unions of Australia. It is the unions of Australia banded together for political purposes. Change the union and you change the political party."

"The mere fact of establishing One Big Union does not presuppose that the membership is of a more revolutionary frame of mind than, say, a month prior to its realization. It will be the same membership before as after the achievement of One Big Union. The political reflex before complete unity industrially will be the Labor Party, behind which stand the unions of Australia. After amalgamation upon industrial lines has been effected the party will stand buttressed by 'the Union of Australia.'"

FRENCH COMMISSION IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MRTZ, France.—The Senatorial Commission consisting of Messrs. Leon Bourgeois, Bienvenu-Martin, Las Cases, Ordinaire and Couyba visited Metz recently and received a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of Metz headed by Mr. Humbert de Wendel. The Mayor of Metz, Mr. Predel, expressed the wishes of the population with regard to the administration of the province. The rate of exchange and the necessity for administrative decentralization were the chief points brought forward, and the recommendation was made that the German personnel of the posts and telegraphs should be replaced by French employees. Mr. Bourgeois assured the Mayor of Metz that it was the wish of France to adopt such measures toward Lorraine as would meet the wishes and needs of the inhabitants. Mr. Humbert de Wendel insisted on the urgency of the question of the rate of exchange, intimating that the Chamber of Deputies had adopted a bill which in no way met the needs of the country and left many points unsettled. The Chamber of Commerce of Metz, contrary to that of Strasbourg, wants the Alsace and Lorraine railways connected with those of the Compagnie de l'Est. It also recommends the canalization of the Moselle as far as Thionville, and the placing in a condition of repair of the Moselle canal as far as Frouard, such improvements being urgently called for in the interests of the Lorraine metal industry. Mr. Bourgeois requested the president of the Metz Chamber of Commerce to furnish the commission with written reports on all these matters.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Shiplake Regatta

Bobbie and Bubbles realized that the summer was growing late and school would soon reopen. Indeed, the fair they had been to at Alderbury Royal was a sign that cob nuts were almost ripe, which latter event always coincided with the beginning of lessons. That meant you could go "cobbing" only on Saturday afternoons, so Bobbie and Bubbles consulted in secret how they could manage one last "treat" before autumn set in. Cousin Jack, naturally, was the most likely source; Bobbie had overheard the grown-ups say that Cousin Jack was not going back to America this year, for he, too, must study, only he was going to Oxford. Bobbie was looking forward to Cambridge when he was as big as Cousin Jack; still Oxford was all right, he supposed, since Cousin Jack was going there. The main point was how to hint to Cousin Jack that the children wanted one more "special good time," as they called it. Father had more than once warned the children that they mustn't bother Cousin Jack too much, and they must never ask him for anything, because that wouldn't be polite. In the face of these commands, the problem was difficult.

"If only Wuzzy would talk!" sighed Bubbles. "Daddy hasn't told Wuzzy not to ask Cousin Jack for things."

"Don't be silly," replied the older Bobbie, with his superior wisdom. "What's the use of wishing what isn't so? Besides, if a dog could talk, Father would have thought of it." This seemed unanswerable, but it left things "just where they were."

"We might write a letter," Bubbles ventured hopefully; "that isn't talking; only we don't spell very well, do we?"

"It wouldn't be fair," objected Bobbie. "Father would see through that, and we should get a day's bread and water."

Just then, who should come along but Cousin Jack, all in flannels. "Want to play cricket, children?" he called cheerily.

"Rather!" Bobbie shouted. "All right; you fetch the stumps, and Bubbles, you hunt up Wuzzy. We'll make him felder."

Wuzzy had just had a bath, a process which always left him a little depressed until he got thoroughly dry. Nevertheless, the sight of a cricket ball cheered him up tremendously. He danced around and barked, rolled on the grass, and got some dirt on his snow-white tousled fur. Bubbles scolded him for this, but Wuzzy didn't mind very much. The game began with Cousin Jack bowling. Bobbie batting, Bubbles wicket-keeping, and Wuzzy in the field, ready to run after the long hits. It was such fun to see him scurrying after the ball on his short little paws, yelping with excitement! Then he was very apt to run so hard he would not be able to stop when he reached the ball and would turn a somersault over it. After he got it, the next thing was to make him give it up, which he never wanted to do. Meanwhile Bobbie would go on scoring runs until the ball was recovered and tossed to Bubbles at the wicket. After every one, except Wuzzy, had had a turn at the bat, the game would end with even Cousin Jack very warm and very much out of breath. The nicest part always followed. Cousin Jack would send for lemon squash, which the children were allowed only upon order from a grown-up. Nurse complained that "Mr. Jack" gave the children too much lemon squash, but he had told Nurse that that was what cousins were for.

Bobbie was certain this was a good time to bring up the subject of another treat, for Cousin Jack looked "so comfy," as Bubbles said, stretched out on the grass under a live oak. But how to do it, without disobeying Father? Bubbles was more bold and inventive than her brother.

"Do you take your cousins," way out in America, for treats very often, the way you do us?" she asked, in a most innocent tone. Bobbie promptly kicked her gently on the shin, as a warning to keep off the forbidden topic. Cousin Jack sat up, as though struck with an idea. "School begins pretty soon, doesn't it?" he asked. "Monday," said Bobbie gloomily. He hadn't noticed the twinkle in his cousin's eye. "Dear me, today's Friday," Cousin Jack went on. "That leaves only two days."

"Yes," growled Bobbie, "and Sunday's no good, because you can't play cricket." "Bobbie," exclaimed Bubbles, "you mustn't say Sunday is no good." "I said it was no good for cricket, and it isn't," replied Bobbie stoutly. "There's Saturday," murmured Cousin Jack. "Only we haven't anything to do," Bubbles added. "What do you children say to a day on the river tomorrow—with the picnic basket?" Bubbles answered by springing to her feet, hurling herself on Cousin Jack and smothering him in kisses and flying curls. Bobbie felt this demonstration was lacking in dignity, but he was really just as pleased.

Cousin Jack disentangled himself from Bubbles' enthusiasm. "There's a regatta at Shiplake, and I'll ask your father for the motor to take us over. Then we'll take a boat and see the whole show." Bubbles squealed with delight. "What is a regatta?" she asked. "Silly! Don't you know what a regatta is?" Bobbie asked scornfully. "No," Bubbles replied meekly. "It's—why it's boat races—and—house boats—and Chinese lanterns at night," her brother explained. "Oh," said Bubbles, not very clear about it even yet.

Cousin Jack had little difficulty in obtaining permission for the children to go, because, as he pointed out, it was the last treat before school. Even the motor was lent him and Mother packed the picnic basket herself. She was a little worried about the children going on the water, but when Cousin Jack promised to take them in a punt

and not in a Canada canoe. Mother agreed. So, the next morning, off they went.

It was a long drive in the motor to Shiplake, nearly 40 miles in fact, through lovely wood roads, narrow hedge-enclosed lanes, and quaint little villages with "nice twisty" streets, as Bubbles said. But it was the end of the ride that the children really looked forward to.

Shiplake was all gay with bunting when they arrived and thousands of people were crowding the streets, all going toward the river. Cousin Jack left the motor at the George and Dragon Inn, and Bobbie helped him

moment of comparative quiet followed the first race. "That isn't the point," Bobbie replied, and Bubbles said no more. Sometimes Bobbie understood things just like grown-ups, especially games and races.

There were lots of other things to see; in addition to the boat races, which happened every now and again, there were swimming races, fancy diving from a stand out in the river, and men trying to tip each other over in canoe contests. Bubbles screamed with laughter at these, for sometimes the spills were very amusing. One man paddled and another stood in the bow, with a long padded pole. Two

ceived us very graciously and easily, but after the compliments were over, she resumed her knitting. There were without a stitch of work, and sitting in state, but General Washington's lady with her own hands was knitting stockings for herself and husband.

"And that was not all. In the afternoon her ladyship took occasion to say, in a way we could not be offended at, that it was very important at this time that American ladies should be patterns of industry to their countrymen. Whilst our husbands and brothers are examples of patriotism, we must be patterns of industry."

Jimmie Talks With a King

Jimmie was lying on his back on the ground, gazing meditatively up into the sturdy branches of a splendid oak tree above him. An acorn dropped suddenly upon his forehead, and at that Jimmie sat up with a start.

"You're not very respectful in the presence of a king, young man," he heard a deep voice say. Much surprised, Jimmie looked all about to see who could be speaking. He saw no one, but, being a very polite boy, he

can call you that. Can't I, for it sounds funny to say 'Your Majesty' each time."

"Very well, call me Mr. Oak. I don't mind in the least."

"Don't they use your wood for anything else except boats and bridges and piles and things that have to go in the water?" asked Jimmie.

The great tree shook with a ripple of amusement. "Dear me, yes, Jimmie. Didn't you ever notice, all along the railroad tracks, the thousands and thousands of ties that the steel rails are laid on? Those are made of oak, because they have to stay there in all kinds of weather and keep in good condition. Then, again, there are all the telegraph poles which, for the same reason, must be made of durable wood. Those, too, are oak."

"I have just thought of what Uncle Tom said the other day, too, Mr. Oak. He was talking about the handle of his plow, and he said it was made of good hard oak."

"Yes, all farm implements have oak handles. That's because they stand such hard use and never wear out."

"You are certainly a useful tree, King Oak. No wonder you are considered the king of the woods."

"Yes, and now we've said nothing about the beautiful things I'm used for. Don't you know that some of our finest furniture is made of oak? In the old days things were carved out of solid oak, and I'm sure your great-great-grandmother's house had many pieces of solid oak furniture, all beautifully carved and decorated by hand. Today," said the tree, with a sigh, "they use much of my fine wood for veneer."

"What's that, please, Mr. Oak?"

"It is a thin piece of wood which shows the beautiful grain and finish. They lay this on top of some cheaper wood, in making furniture, and it gives the effect of being solid oak when it isn't at all."

"I wish I could see a piece of your wood, King Oak. It must be very beautiful."

"I'm sure you have some oak furniture in your house, Jimmie. Run home and ask your mother to show it to you."

Jimmie was looking puzzled. "But, Mr. Oak, how in the world does your rough trunk, all covered with bark, become polished tables and chairs? That's what I don't see."

"Well, Jimmie, that's a long story—too long for today. Come and see me again and perhaps His Majesty will grant you another audience. In the meantime, keep your eyes open and you will see why I am rightly called 'the monarch of the forest.'"

"I'll tell you one thing, King Oak, if all the kings did as much for the world as you do, we wouldn't be in such a hurry to get rid of them. Au revoir, Your Majesty, I'll surely come again."

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How "Bill" Played His Part

You've heard a great deal of the work of the Animal Rescue League, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and other such organizations; you've been told some of the stories of unfortunate creatures which have been picked up from the streets, tenderly cared for and provided later with good homes and kind masters. During this week, one which is being celebrated all over the United States, as "Be Kind to Animals Week," you are perhaps thinking especially hard on these matters. Well, here is the story of "Bill," once a tramp himself, who became the boon companion of Mr. George Arliss, the actor friend of all innocent and beautiful creatures.

When Miss Parker was playing a piece, called "Pomander Walk," which was written by her father, Mr. Louis N. Parker, in a theater in that part of New York known as Harlem, there one night strayed into her dressing room a most forlorn looking dog. It was Bill, and if ever a dog was in need of just that kind treatment and loving home which the societies referred to delight to provide, Bill was that dog. He could not remain with Miss Parker, for she was leaving the city very soon, on tour with her company; so Miss Parker carried Bill down to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Arliss, who she knew were as devoted to dogs as was she. Bill stayed on with the Arlisses and from a very unhappy creature, anxious only to slink into dark and distant corners unnoticed, he soon changed into a most cheerful and happy animal, quite unconcerned about helping himself to the best chair in the room and the softest cushion. His master and mistress looked on with amusement and delight at Bill's improvement in appearance and spirits.

Of course, Bill never went back to Miss Parker, for Mr. and Mrs. Arliss were far too fond of him ever to let him go. When they in turn went off on tours to various parts of the country, Bill invariably accompanied them. Every night during eight long years, he went with Mr. Arliss to his dressing room. And on every one of those nights, Bill knew the particular part which he was expected to play and play it he did most faithfully. No one knew just when Bill had studied and so well learned his cues and his lines, but no actor was ever more letter perfect.

"Bill used only to have one meal a day," said Mr. Arliss, when he was telling the story, "for we think that is the best way for a dog; but he could sometimes have biscuit. As you shall hear, the biscuit came at the end of the performance. Act I was on when my man brought me the slippers which I always wear in my dressing room, when I am making up. When he saw them coming, that was Bill's cue to jump at them, bite them and prevent their being put on my feet in every way possible to him. There was a certain amount of growling to be gone through with, of course. Bill understood perfectly about the length of time that this performance was expected to continue, and when the dressing gown was brought out, then was the signal for Act II of his play. This act was similar, for it was Bill's business to jump again, at the dressing gown this time, jerk and bite the tassels, pull the sleeves and try to keep my man from getting me into them. Like the first act, Act II was always of about the same length. At last, the amiable growls subsided, and then we were ready for Act III. In this act, I had to play a strenuous part. The biscuit was thrown to the most distant corner of the dressing room. Bill rushed madly after it. It was my part to make wild and noisy descent upon Bill, seize one side of the biscuit and appear to make frantic efforts to wrest it from his 'iron grip.' This required a certain degree of art, because for a time Bill's teeth were not very strong, and I had to exercise due care not to obtain too easy a victory. At last I dragged the biscuit from his mouth, with a most undignified display of satisfaction, and then threw it once more; this was repeated three times. Each struggle was more vicious and noisy than the last—Bill growling and carrying on like a wild dog; but, if by chance, he should bring his teeth in contact with my fingers, his growls would immediately cease and he would give me the most human glance of apology; once assured, however, that I was all right, his growlings would become more terrifying than ever. Then came victory for Bill and finally the undisturbed munching of the biscuit. Was ever play better worked out and more smoothly presented? That went on every night for eight years. You can understand that I miss Bill very much."

So that is the extraordinary story of a dog who met with perhaps an uncommon amount of love and kind treatment and companionship. But you know what good friends dogs are. Think it over. Why can't you be as devoted a friend to some dog or other animal as was Mr. Arliss to Bill?

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Some of the people who lived in the homes of long ago

Homes of Long Ago

The descriptions of the customs, houses, dresses, and ways of living of English people in olden days, which are to be found in the pages of "A History of Everyday Things in England," by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell, help to make the history of the past more interesting and understandable by giving us a glimpse into the everyday life of bygone times. The following is a description of the hall of a typical manor house of 700 years ago, taken from this book:

"In the Thirteenth Century the hall was further developed, and we find that it was the keynote, or center, of almost all types of buildings. In the monastery, the refectory was the hall; in the colleges which were founded at Oxford and Cambridge in this century, the hall was the center in which the students were fed and taught, and their lodgings were grouped around it. The old college buildings, still remaining today, give the best idea of medieval buildings that we have. The Manor House of a country village is still often called the Hall, and this is another indication of the importance which used to be attached to this part of the house. In it people lived, had their meals, played games; and in these days grown-up people romped; it was big enough to fence, or have some cudgel play; the dogs came in and joined in the fun, found bones thrown on to the floor, and had their fights; and at night the servants slept in the rushes or on rough beds. So, if we want to understand the Middle Ages, we must not think of the hall as a gloomy, lineoleum square, with the front door at one end and stairs at the other, or the modern variants called lounge halls; our old

"In share it was oblong, having the high table at one end, where the lord and his family dined; the other tables were for plain people clamped together, and laid on trestles rather like a carpenter's sawing-stool, so that they could be cleared away and a large, open space left, when the fun commenced. . . . There would be benches, like school forms; chests in which arms and general oddments could be put away, and what were called livery cupboards. One of these would be for the use of the servants; here would be kept their belongings and the salts. The piece of furniture used by the family for the same purpose was called a court cupboard. . . .

"The windows are typical of the Early English period of design, and the tracery is made up generally of circles and plain geometrical patterns. Glass is beginning to come into use in the royal palaces, but has hardly become of common use. The walls are plastered, not quite so mechanically as nowadays, but with a thinner coat, which shows in a way the stone back-ground, and is much softer and nicer than the dead smooth surface of the modern room. On this are painted diaper patterns . . . or figures of the saints with golden stars, and wooden wainscoting is often used. The colors of the dresses are becoming brighter, and here again rose-tinted spectacles must be used, if we are to understand the joyous color of medieval times. . . . Their houses and churches were splashed about with the three primary colors of red, blue, and yellow, with a little gold thrown in, and this continued right down till the end of the Eighteenth Century. It was only in Victorian times we became dismal and clothed ourselves in drab—perhaps this accounts for the merriest of old England, because it is really quite impossible to be dull, if you are garbed like a cheerful parrot."

canoes would then maneuver around, while the men with the poles tried to prod each other. Usually the contests ended in a draw, with both canoes tipping over.

But it was at the end of the long day, when dusk came, that the river was really beautiful. Every punt and house boat was decorated with Chinese lanterns, and on shore bonfires and red-fire blazes, lighting up the whole scene. From the old stone bridge across the Thames, rockets and Roman candles went up. Bubbles watched it all until her eyes began to blink and she couldn't quite tell whether she was really there or if it were all a dream. At last her yellow curls toppled over on to Bobbie's shoulder and she slept, in spite of all the noise and uproar. About then Cousin Jack decided it was time to go home, so he poled the punt to the landing stage and carried Bubbles carefully to the motor. Not until they were well on their way, however, did Bobbie too fall asleep. It was a very quiet pair of children that Cousin Jack handed over to a disapproving nurse, late that evening.

A punt is a wonderful boat for a good time. It is long and flat, with a straight blunt bow and stern. You sit in the bottom on cushions, and it is propelled from one end, by putting a pole down in the water and pushing. You have to be very careful of one or two things as you pole it along. First, if you are careless when you lift the pole out of the stream, a lot of cold water will run down your arms and up your sleeves. This is not comfortable. Second, if you push too hard, the punt may slide out from under you and leave you clinging to the pole over the river. This is considered very bad form in punting, to say nothing of the fact that you may have to swim to overtake the boat. Cousin Jack was not too skillful with a punt; still he managed to avoid the second alternative referred to.

The river was so jammed with punts, canoes, and barges, or row-boats, as Americans call them, that half the time there was a boat scraping alongside, or sometimes you simply went at a tangle of

ENVOYS SPEAK FOR THE FILIPINOS

Commissioners Quezon, Bocobo and Osias Urge Granting of National Independence to the People of Philippine Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—National independence for the Philippine Islands was urged by Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, Prof. Jorge Bocobo, dean of the College of Law of the University of the Philippines, and Camilo Osias, assistant director of education of the islands, speaking before the League of Nations Association on Saturday.

Professor Bocobo dwelt on the loyalty of the islands to the United States and their response to wartime demands, including oversubscription to their Liberty Loan quotas, and declared that the islands had now a stable government, largely autonomous, which would justify the United States in granting the independence which it promised three years ago.

Immediate independence for the Philippines, on the double ground of the islands' fitness for self-government and their right to this status under the United States' war policy guaranteeing the liberties of small nations, was strongly advocated by Mr. Quezon, who is chairman of the Territory's mission to this country. How could America give its recognition, even its assistance and cooperation, to the independence of Czechoslovakia, Poland and other submerged nationalities, he asked, and withhold it from the Philippines?

Six Years of Self-Rule

He called attention to his country's six years of self-rule, pronounced successful by supervising American officials, comparing it with the total lack of experience of some of the liberated republics.

He voiced the Philippines' "enthusiastic approval" of the League of Nations, not only because of the need of an international agency to curb militarism and protect peace-loving peoples, but because of his country's experience under some of its features. He described as a "proud precedent" for the mandatory idea contained in the League Covenant the "unprecedented progress" of the Philippines under United States' suzerainty, an administration "free from exploitation."

Educational Development

He saw no way open to the United States, consistent with her internationally advocated principles, but to crown with a Philippine Republic "the wonderful work" accomplished in the islands.

When the United States assumed trusteeship of the Philippines, "for humanity and civilization," he said, establishment of a stable government was made a prerequisite to independence. This state had been accomplished, he said, in an archipelago governed in practice wholly by native officials. He cited development of the educational system, by which within six years every child of school age would be given an opportunity to study in class-room where English is the legal language; the expression of foreign and domestic commerce, and the increase in wealth. He mentioned also the islands' loyal support of the United States in the war, which he declared was inspired by the same motive—belief in self-determination—that had led the Filipinos after the defeat of Spain to "wage an unequal war rather than submit unconditionally to American sovereignty."

With the Philippines ready for independence, he said, the commission which he headed had been sent to the United States in confidence that it would be able to win for the country "a share of the fruits of democracy's victory."

JAPANESE ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA REVIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—The California assembly has revived the Japanese issue against the protests of State administration. The assembly has added to a school bill a provision that where separate schools for Mongolians are provided Japanese children shall be compelled to attend them. It was claimed by proponents of the amendment that Japanese are sending their children to the regular schools under the theory that they are not Mongolians.

The Legislature completed the prohibition enforcement program when the assembly passed the Carr bill giving the Attorney-General of the State authority to intervene in counties where the district attorneys fail to enforce the law.

RELIEF WORK NEAR ALEPPO TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the American Red Cross has withdrawn from relief work in Aleppo and other countries north of Jerusalem, and is turning over such activities, along with much equipment and various supplies to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, has been announced by John H. Finley, Red Cross commissioner, who has just returned from the Near East. He reports that in spite of the signing of the armistice, the Turks continue to persecute and murder the Armenians.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The runners were closely attended by motorcyclists and automobilists

MARATHON RUN WON BY LINDER

This Year's Ashland-to-Boston 25-Mile Run of the Boston Athletic Association Is One of the Best Ever Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Finishing in splendid form C. W. A. Linder of the Hurja Athletic Club of Quincy, Massachusetts, won the annual Ashland-to-Boston 25-mile Marathon run of the Boston Athletic Association Saturday afternoon in 2h. 29m. 13.2-5s. This was some 7m. 55-1-5s. slower than the record made by M. J. Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York in 1912; but conditions were not very favorable for fast time Saturday and the winner's showing might be regarded as very good.

Second place was won by William Wick of Quincy, Massachusetts, who was about a minute behind the winner, his time being 2h. 30m. 15s. Third place went to O. J. Laakso of the Kaleva Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York. His time was 2h. 31m. 31s. This year was the first one since



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Every one had a camera to snap

1917 that the Marathon run had been held as the Boston Athletic Association decided not to hold the event in 1918 due to the fact that most of the leading runners of the United States were in some active war service. The fact that two years had lapsed since the previous race, no doubt, greatly added to the interest taken in the event as one of the largest crowds that has ever witnessed one of these races since 1897, when J. J. McDermott of the Pastime Athletic Club crossed



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
C. W. A. Linder, the winner, crossing finish line

the finish line a winner in 2h. 55m. 10s. was gathered along the course. There was a big gathering at the starting point and all along the line men, women and children lined the course and cheered the runners as they passed by.

Many at the Finish

When the runners entered Commonwealth Avenue about a mile from the finish of the course, the crowd was so dense that police officers were stationed every few feet to keep the spectators back, and the finish line at Exeter Street, opposite the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse, was so filled that the spectators hardly left room for the runners.

J. P. Henigan of Medford, Massachusetts, former United States amateur cross-country champion, and Villir Kyronen, one of the veterans of the race who represents the Millrose Athletic Club of New York City, entered the event as favorites; but neither runner came up to expectations.

Henigan never seemed to be able to get into his real stride. He went along fairly well during the first four miles of the course, but from that point on it was only a question of how soon he would drop out. He stopped to walk once or twice and when Newton Center was reached, he dropped out of the contest.

Kyronen was competing in this event for the third time and, as in his previous attempts, he failed to show up well. He kept along fairly well during the early part of the race, and at the time Henigan dropped out, he was less than a quarter of a mile ahead; but he lasted only about a half-mile longer. These two runners really owe their failure to make a better showing to the fact that they had not used proper judgment or trained in such a way as to give them a chance to show up to their best advantage.

Lynch Makes Slow Start

M. J. Lynch of Washington, District of Columbia, another veteran of this race, failed to come up to expectations, although he finished in fifth place, about seven minutes behind the winner. Lynch did not force himself over the first part of the course, being content to stay around twelfth place. Coming down to the last seven or eight miles of the course, he began to crawl up among the leaders, and some of those who saw him finish are inclined to believe that had he speeded up a little after passing the half-way mark he would have finished even better.

Runar Ohman of Sweden, who came to this country to compete in the event, did fairly well, considering it was his first try. At the first two checking places he was in third position, and when he reached the third station he had moved up into second place. This was the nearest he came to the lead, as the succeeding checking posts found him falling back, and he finished eighth. His desire to keep up near the lead over the first part of the course worked against him.

Linder owes his victory quite largely to showing fine head work as well as splendid condition. He kept well up with the leaders from the very start and yet was content to let some one

else set the pace until very near the finish. At Coolidge Corner, Linder was close on the heels of Frank Gillespie of Chicago, Illinois, and the final winner let his opponent set the pace for some little distance more. When he decided to take the lead, he passed the Chicago man easily and from that point on he kept the lead. Wick and Laakso were trailing the two leaders when they passed Coolidge Corner and when they saw Linder take the lead, they began to move up themselves with the result that they were able to pass Gillespie, but they could not catch up with Linder, try as hard as they would. At five of the seven leading points of the race, Gillespie was leading and it would seem as if this worked as somewhat of a handicap to him.

This year's race furnished the closest all-round competition of any of the B. A. A. Marathon runs. There never was a time when the issue was not in doubt with at least three runners having an excellent chance of winning first prize up to the very time the runners turned the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Exeter Street, which is only about 250 yards from the finish line. The other places in the race were nearly as keenly contested as were the first three and when it is remembered that only about 29 minutes separated first and eighteenth places, there can be no question about the competition being of a very high order when everything is taken into consideration. The order of finishing and the time of each of the first 18 men to finish follow:

1—C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy	2h. 29m. 13.2-5s.
2—William Wick, Quincy	2h. 30m. 15s.
3—O. J. Laakso, Kaleva A. C., Brooklyn	2h. 31m. 31s.
4—Frank Gillespie, Chicago	2h. 32m. 44s.
5—M. J. Lynch, Washington, District of Columbia	2h. 33m. 58s.
6—Aaron Morris, St. Christopher Club, New York	2h. 37m. 21s.
7—Peter Trivoulides, Morningside A. C., New York	2h. 38m. 10s.
8—Runar Ohman, Sweden	2h. 41m. 28s.
9—H. C. Spies, Brooklyn	2h. 41m. 13s.
10—Henry Kautz, Hurja A. C., Quincy	2h. 41m. 52s.
11—John Rod, Cygnat A. C., New York	2h. 42m. 45s.
12—Graig Richards, New York	2h. 45m. 8s.
13—H. C. Spies, Brooklyn	2h. 48m. 8s.
14—M. A. Parker, Whitman, Massachusetts	2h. 48m. 47s.
15—Edward Sandberg, New Britain, Connecticut	2h. 50m. 17s.
16—J. J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C., New York	3h. 0m. 23s.
17—Martin Silver, Waltham	3h. 0m. 32s.
18—Harry Parkinson, Morningside A. C., New York	3h. 0m. 17s.

TASMANIA FACES FISCAL PROBLEMS

Premier Declares Encroachment of Commonwealth in State Taxes Creates Grave Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—The Premier of Tasmania, Mr. W. H. Lee, on his return from attending a conference of Federal and State Ministers in Melbourne, in commenting upon the financial position of the State, said that each conference that he attended convinced him more and more of the difficulty of reconciling the activities and aspirations of the Commonwealth and the states. The Commonwealth Government, faced with its tremendous requirements, was imposing direct taxation in competition with the states; but the states were still compelled to maintain their present form of government, keep up the police, provide free education, and with an ever increasing charge on the charitable vote, and interest on loans raised for developmental work, not always revenue-producing, they found themselves faced with increasing financial responsibilities, and their only avenue of taxation heavily encroached upon by the Commonwealth.

"No wonder," added the Premier, "the taxpayer is beginning to ask why the necessity for this double taxation on land and incomes and probates, and the consequent duplication of machinery to collect it, and the overlapping and clashing of legislative and administrative machinery in state and Commonwealth laws. Unless the matter is grappled with speedily, I am afraid the people in sheer desperation will be led to accept some kind of unification, and find when it is too late that their last state is worse than their first."

According to the Commonwealth treasurer, since the inauguration of the federation 18 years ago, Australia's debts have grown from £201,000,000 to £720,000,000, and the population has only just passed the 5,000,000 mark. A grand total of £390,000,000 requires to be wholly provided for by the flotation of renewal loans in 10 years, and further large loans for repatriation and state public works are also required, running into millions more.

WORK OF Y. M. C. A. OVERSEAS

The following article was written by a soldier who spent 19 months with the American expeditionary force, and who is a friend of the Y. M. C. A. He has attempted to state accurately the facts as to the exact condition of affairs concerning this organization and its associates overseas.

It must be admitted that the Y. M. C. A. is "in bad" with the American soldiers from overseas. No good will come of making believe otherwise, for the truth of the matter is that they are "down on it" to such an extent that they stubbornly and unfairly refuse to recognize anything that it does for them, while they exaggerate to ridiculous extremes the benefits received from rival organizations.

There have been explanations and defenses enough published by Y. M. C. A. officials concerning the charges of shortcomings and inefficiency, but they have shrunk from dealing with the subtle propaganda which is being carried on against them in a concerted effort to undermine their power for doing good.

Now that the boys are coming home so rapidly and are carrying into their homes complaints about the Y. M. C. A., the situation is extremely disappointing to their loved ones who gave to it so liberally. There is now in France a committee sent over by Congress to investigate the Y. M. C. A., and from their methods of investigation, it is doubtful whether they will bring home much of good report. In view of these two reasons, it is high time that a revelation was made of the source of this destructive propaganda.

From my own personal experience with the Y. M. C. A. during 19 months in France with the Yankee Division, I believe I can tell as much about their activities as the average soldier from the expeditionary force.

For five months at our training camp, we were wonderfully treated by the Y. M. C. A. During that period before the great expansion came, between September, 1917, and February, 1918, when there were yet few American soldiers in France, the secretaries were popular with the boys, and they had plenty of supplies. The Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army were unheard of; nothing was seen of the Red Cross in those days, and everybody was thoroughly content with the Y. M. C. A.

Then when we first went to the front at Chemin des Dames, the work continued good, and no one ever heard criticism. The future promised for unlimited success. And in the Toul sector they continued in favor, except that there began creeping in objections about the religious services held in the huts. This proved to be the feature that opened the way for competition from other organizations.

These services might well have been done away with, too, in my opinion, for they served little purpose other

than to keep the boys away from the huts on Sundays. The boys felt that any chaplains could take care of religious matters, and the different sects were provided for in the army by the appointment of chaplains of every faith. But the Y. M. C. A., which belonged to them all by rights, gave only orthodox Protestant services; thus Roman Catholics and Jews felt that they were being neglected. This condition gave the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Welfare Board reasons for stepping into the field and duplicating the work of the Y. M. C. A.

From this time, as the organization expanded, there set in a demoralization in the Y. M. C. A. personnel. It is in this matter of personnel that the Salvation Army gained such great favor among the boys, a favor vastly out of proportion to the scope of their work.

At the front the Y. M. C. A. secretaries were all men, and as many of them were disagreeable this aroused a resentful feeling toward the whole organization. The Salvation Army huts were run by women. A woman takes pleasure in doing things for boys; hers is a wholly different attitude from that displayed by some of the secretaries. Besides that, there was the charm of womanhood which nobody who has not been to war with rough-talking comrades can begin to appreciate. Only those who have been through it can understand what it meant just to hear an American girl speak. Why, the boys would crowd into the Salvation Army huts and buy things they didn't want just to hear a word from these girls and see them smile. The doughnuts and pies and hot chocolate were just like mother used to make. It is true, but they charged a good price for them, and for everything else they sold. And they were praised for doing the very thing that later brought down a great deal of criticism upon the Y. M. C. A.

It was said that the Salvation Army was self-supporting, but on the other hand, we heard that it had received very substantial aid from a large American fraternal organization. The Salvation Army confined its efforts, so far as our experiences in France have been, to the Toul sector, but the boys never forgot them just the same.

Now the Y. M. C. A. was with us everywhere. Secretaries were assigned to each regiment to provide for it wherever it went. We had four secretaries with our regiment before we got one who made a success, and one

of the reasons that he did was that he never attempted to preach a sermon. He was the last one we had, came to us right after the armistice, and he was energetic enough to keep abundantly supplied with everything we wanted to buy.

There were times both at St. Mihiel and Verdun when there were plenty of secretaries, but they had no supplies. Whether that was due to inertia on their part or to the difficulties of transportation, I cannot say. This might have been excused had they not failed to supply us even with writing paper. We had to depend for weeks at a time upon the Knights of Columbus for writing materials, of which they seemed to have an unlimited stock.

Soldiers' food at the front is awfully plain, and is more or less the same from day to day, with very little sugar or flavors of any kind. Thus is developed an immediate liking for candy or something sweet. And when the Y. M. C. A. didn't get it for the men, while the Red Cross and the Knights of Columbus did get it from time to time, there was great dissatisfaction. The Knights of Columbus gave things away, it is true, but they were always in such meager portions. They have given us issues of one stick of chewing gum, a square inch of chocolate, and two tiny cookies, yet these issues were hailed as wonderful by Roman Catholic boys, who would then go down to the Y. M. C. A., and if they couldn't buy half a dozen bars of chocolate and an armful of cookies, come back resentful. And they led the other boys to feel the same way about it.

Thus the Y. M. C. A. began to lose its popularity.

BRITISH BOMBING OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The bombing of Constantinople by machines of the Royal Air Force, was done more extensively than was realized during the war, and until the armistice made it possible for the authorities to allow more information to be published concerning the work of those determined aviators who during the last year of the war with Turkey kept up a continuous series of attacks upon the Turkish capital. The first attack took place in July, 1917, by a big Handley-Page bomber which had flown the whole of the way from England to the base in the Aegean Sea.

After this attack it was decided to establish a group of the Royal Air Force at various stations in the Aegean from the mainland and on the islands of the Archipelago. Mudros was selected as the base for the operations against Constantinople, and from January, 1918, until Turkey sued for peace, raids were undertaken as often as was possible, both by day and night. During that period 50 aeroplanes flew over Constantinople, this continuous work only being made possible by adaptations of the machines to suit local conditions. At first they did not carry sufficient fuel for the journey, which took almost six hours. They therefore had to be altered to give them greater air endurance. The distance traveled by the machines in going to and returning from the capital was about 440 miles, and this it is stated was one of the biggest raiding flights carried out during the war. During practically the whole of the flight the machines were over water or hostile territory, and on their return the pilot had to pick up an exceedingly small island from among a huge cluster. This was no easy matter on the calmest night and became much more difficult in cloudy weather. Various difficulties were present in connection with the work, which were not a feature of the similar work in France, but it was carried out with relentless regularity, and without the publicity that it is now possible to give to the work of these intrepid pilots and observers.

These services might well have been done away with, too, in my opinion, for they served little purpose other than to keep the boys away from the huts on Sundays. The boys felt that any chaplains could take care of religious matters, and the different sects were provided for in the army by the appointment of chaplains of every faith. But the Y. M. C. A., which belonged to them all by rights, gave only orthodox Protestant services; thus Roman Catholics and Jews felt that they were being neglected. This condition gave the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Welfare Board reasons for stepping into the field and duplicating the work of the Y. M. C. A.

LIGHTING PRICE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The price paid for electric light in Mobile has been reduced 1 cent per 100 kilowatts by the Alabama Public Service Commission, representing, it is estimated, a saving of about \$50,000 annually to consumers. It is now 12 cents.

CITY OF BOSTON Public Works Department

Important Notice
EVERETT STREET BRIDGE

Everett street bridge, over the Boston & Albany Railroad, near Allston station, will be closed to team travel from 8 A. M., April 21, 1919, until the work of replanking is completed.

THOMAS F. SULLIVAN
Commissioner of Public Works
Boston, April 18, 1919.

"Best in America" is not the claim, it is the aim of Hickey-Freeman Clothes. We sell them.

The National Clothing Co.
115-117 Main St. East,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GOOD ROADS FOE OF INTEMPERANCE

Construction of Highways in Panama and Other Southern Lands Is Held to Be Linked Up Closely With Sobriety

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The cause of temperance in the Republic of Panama and other Central and South American countries would be greatly promoted by the building of roads, in the opinion of students of conditions in these countries. It is much easier to transport rum on pack horses from the rough trails of the interior than sugar, and sugar cane is one of the easiest crops to raise.

Native farmers in the interior settlements usually raise enough foodstuffs for their use, but in order to get money they have been accustomed to distill rum from their patches of cane. The present high price would stimulate the production of sugar, and the lesson that money can be made from sugar would be highly valuable, if transportation for the sugar should be provided.

A prominent man on the isthmus says that an adequate road system in Panama would probably add the republic to the dry column in a few years. Rum in Panama has been the money crop for generations. The proposal has been made that the farmers should be taught how to raise cotton, which is as easily preserved as rum, and at present would be as profitable, but there again, the difficulties of transportation are encountered. There are not 100 miles of fit roads in the 50,000 square miles of Panama's territory. Fully 150,000 of the people reside in the interior hills and valleys, at an average distance of 10 miles from convenient transportation by sea or the rivers between the mountains and the ocean. It has even been felt by some observers of the situation that the liquor interests were a cause of the indifference to road building in the country.

Advocacy by thinking Americans on the isthmus of the building of roads by the United States for the Republic of Panama, under some kind of financial agreement between the two republics, by which the expense of the roads would be regarded as a loan, and eventually repaid, is based on a knowledge of these conditions. As soon as the farmers of Panama are enabled to make money through other means than the existing system, it is believed, they will begin to abandon their dependence upon rum. One of the most prominent public men of Panama, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, formerly Minister to Washington and lately Secretary of Government and Justice, and a candidate for the presidency at the last election, is a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks, and a resolute and uncompromising foe of the liquor trade. He has devoted the columns of his newspaper to a campaign against the liquor interests, and is doing much to enlighten his countrymen upon the desirability of substituting a sound economic system for the system now prevailing.

Dr. Morales is likewise a strong advocate of road building and of the development of agricultural industry to such an extent that the ruinous rum business may be eliminated as an economic factor.

ARMY DEMOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Progress of demobilization is announced by the War Department as follows: Total discharges, 1,759,993; officers resigned or discharged, 98,812; total troops ordered demobilized, 1,949,000.



Is the War Over?

In a military sense, yes.
In a financial sense, NO.

If military operations had lasted as long as even the most optimistic expected, our financial burden would have been billions of dollars heavier.

Let's show how grateful we are for this saving by making short work of our war debts.

Subscribe NOW for the VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.

At Any Bank—Cash or Installments

Liberty Loan Committee of New England

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

IRON ORE FREIGHT RATES UNCHANGED

Shippers in Minnesota Fields to Continue Their Agitation for Reduction, Which They Expect to Obtain in Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota.—The request of iron ore shippers in the Minnesota fields for a reduction of rail freight rates from mines to Lake Superior has been refused, and the rate is to remain for the present at \$1 a ton. Shippers will continue their agitation and fully expect to obtain a reduction in time, for they feel that the rate is far above a just one.

The rates on iron ore from mines to Lake Superior have been 55 cents a ton for many years, until early in war days they were raised to 63.5 cents. Later, and in accordance with the general 25 per cent rise in freight rates put in effect over the country by the Director-General of Railways, a rise from 63.5 cents to \$1 was made on the ore rate from mines to the lake. It is to this that the operators object, and they claim that there is no business under the Railroad Administration that is paying so excessive a charge as iron ore. They have compiled figures that show that in all the iron ore hauls throughout the country the average is less than one-half a cent a ton mile, while the freight from the Mesabi range to Duluth is 125 cents a ton mile. And this although the tonnage hauled from the Mesabi of the other hauls which are averaging less than half as much. They also show that of the eight railroad companies which returned to the government in 1918 an excess of \$2,000,000 net receipts, after operating expenses, the Duluth, Missabe & Northern, a distinctly ore road, ranked second, and the Duluth & Iron Range, another distinctly ore road, ranked fourth. These first eight corporations are as follows, with the amounts returned to the government during 1918:

Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe	\$12,600,000
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	10,400,000
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	7,000,000
Louisville & Nashville	5,510,000
Bessemer & Lake Erie	4,000,000
Duluth & Iron Range	2,800,000
Atlantic Coast Lines	2,400,000
The Pullman Company	2,800,000

Excessive Charges Claimed

The Duluth, Missabe & Northern has a main mileage of less than 250 miles, against that of the Santa Fe, which has more than 11,000 miles of main line, and the Duluth & Iron Range, with less than 200 miles of line, is above the Atlantic Coast Lines with 4,800 miles, plus a half interest in the Louisville & Nashville, with more than 5,000 miles.

The advocates of a lesser rate claim that these figures prove the excessive charge which iron ore struggles under, and that must be righted before the steel trade can get down to proper readjustment.

In connection with these eight corporations above the \$2,000,000 line in returns, it is interesting to note that four of them are the property of the United States Steel Corporation, that is, the Duluth, Missabe & Northern, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, the Bessemer & Lake Erie, and the Duluth & Iron Range.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN OIL STOCKS

NEW YORK, New York.—As a result of the temporary lessened demand for heavy crude petroleum and its refined products, stocks held in storage by oil refineries at the end of January were slightly more than in January, 1918. Stocks of crude oil amounted to 15,380,185 barrels, an increase of approximately 3,000,000 barrels, compared with a year ago. Gasoline and kerosene supplies, however, were smaller this year than last. Refiners had 9,124,111 barrels of gasoline and 7,914,123 barrels of kerosene on hand on Jan. 31, last, compared with 11,645,537 barrels of gasoline and 10,432,676 barrels of kerosene in January, 1918. It is believed that these supplies will be gradually absorbed as spring and summer demand increases.

Refiners in the Texas and Louisiana district had the largest stocks of crude oil and refined products at their plants. In addition, to 5,500,000 barrels of crude oil waiting to be refined, more than 1,700,000 barrels of gasoline, 5,000,000 barrels of kerosene oil, and 3,500,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil were held pending shipment.

STEEL BUYING IS STILL RESTRICTED

NEW YORK, New York.—Present steel buying is at about the same rate as it was two months ago, during the revival following the announcement of lower prices effective Jan. 1, according to the statement of a leading American producer. The day-to-day steel needs of the country are sufficient to insure 40 per cent of capacity operations, regardless of what action may be taken in prices.

There is no present thought of a cut in prices, unless manufacturing costs still on a war basis, are correspondingly liquidated. On the basis of present production costs, it is more likely that steel rail prices will go higher than lower.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
1918 4 1/2%	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

Advance Rumely	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Adv Rumely	68 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2
Adv Rubber	78 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2
Alaska Gold	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 3/4
Albany	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Albany-Chalmers	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Albany-Chalmers pr	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am Ag Chem pr	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am Can Co	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Can Co	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	54 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2
Am Hide & Leather	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Am Hide & Leather pr	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Am Ice pr	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Am International	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am International	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Lined pr	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Locomotive	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Locomotive pr	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Steel Foundry	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Am Sugar Refining	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am Wool pr	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Wool	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Wool	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENTH ANNUAL
RELAY CARNIVAL

Grinnell College and Crawfordville High School Capture the Honors in Drake Games Saturday—No New Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Grinnell College, most recent member of the Missouri Valley Conference, and the Crawfordville (Indiana) High School, which paid its own expenses here in the tenth annual Drake relay carnival Saturday, carried away the honors. Grinnell won the special 100-yard dash from the fastest sprinters of the middle west, while a Grinnell team won the Missouri Valley Conference section of the half-mile relay race. The Indiana high school team took first in both the half-mile and the mile events, the only events in which it was entered.

The meet was carried out on a pre-war basis from every standpoint, except that of shattered records. A high wind which the runners faced at the finish and at the start prevented any record-breaking. The summary:

Special 100-Yard Dash.—Won by Haas, Grinnell College; Butler, Duquesne, second; Hayes, Notre Dame, third. Time—10.5.

Four-Mile Relay.—Won by University of Chicago (Lewis, Long, Moore, McCosh); Iowa State College, second; Drake University, third. Time—30.5.

Two-Mile Relay.—Won by Notre Dame (Meredith, Sweeney, McDonough, Meenan); University of Chicago, second; University of Illinois, third. Time—12.5.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by University of Nebraska (Gibbs, Gillman, Fuchs, McMahon); University of Missouri, second; University of Kansas, third. Time—5.5.

One-Half Mile Relay.—Won by University of Chicago (Lewis, Long, Moore, McCosh); Iowa State College, second; Drake University, third. Time—10.5.

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IOWA STATE WINS
FROM CHICAGO

Numerous Errors by the Maroon Infield Allow Easy Victory for the Local Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—State University of Iowa won its first western conference baseball game from the University of Chicago here Friday afternoon by the score of 6 to 5. The game, although rather slow, was close, and the Hawkeyes played good ball considering their lack of practice during the past week. C. C. Hamilton 2d pitched a good game for Iowa, allowing but five hits and pulling himself out of some critical holes by steady fielding. E. C. Terhune 1st pitched for Chicago and was fairly effective. In the first two innings he found it rather hard to find the plate and in the first inning forced a run in for Iowa. In the seventh frame the Iowans stretched two hits into three runs aided by four errors by the Maroons.

Numerous errors and ragged playing in the infield spelled Chicago's defeat. Hamilton was unsteady at times, allowing a total of nine bases on balls, scattering them well. In both the eighth and ninth innings he worked out of difficult holes with the bases in both cases. A. L. Muckler 2d performed at catch for the Old Gold and did well considering his inexperience. He allowed a total of eight passed balls. Ragged playing and typical early season form was in evidence on both teams. The summary:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Iowa..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 4 4
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 3 9

Batteries—Hamilton and Muckler, Terhune and Vollmer. Umpire—J. M. Fitzpatrick. Time—2h. 20m.

PENN CREW WINS
FROM YALE EIGHT

Scores Over Henley Distance on the Housatonic by Three Lengths—Yale Seconds Win

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The University of Pennsylvania defeated the Yale University eight in their annual race on the Housatonic River Saturday. The visitors made up for their defeat by Annapolis a week ago with a splendid exhibition of rowing, and won from the local crew by three lengths.

Penn's success in this contest was not unexpected in view of the fact that Coach Wright's crew, in a trial spin Friday, bettered the record for the Henley distance here with a time row of 6m. 20s. The visiting oarsmen did even better than a year ago when the Yale crew went down to defeat before the Red and Blue on the Schuylkill by two lengths, pulling a fast and even stroke, against the slower English stroke of the Elis, and the Penn method again proved to be the better.

However, the Yale supporters were not without some satisfaction as the Blue second eight won from the Penn juniors by three-quarters of a length. It was a hard-fought race from the starting gun, with Yale developing greater power in the final drive to the finish.

KONETCHY BOUGHT
BY BROOKLYN CLUB

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Edward Konetchy, infielder on the Boston National League Baseball Club has been sold by President G. W. Grant to C. H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn Nationals. It was announced at the completion of the deal. Konetchy refused to sign the contract offered him by President Grant.

Konetchy, who was purchased outright by Ebbets, is in St. Louis, Missouri, at present, and while Ebbets has not heard from him, he said that he expects to accept the terms within a day or two. If Konetchy agrees to play for Brooklyn, Manager Robinson will use him at first base and the weakness of the Brooklyn team will be eliminated as he was the leading first baseman in the National League last year. It was stated that Ebbets had agreed to pay the veteran the amount he had asked the Braves management for.

STANFORD NINE WINS
FROM CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALE ALTO, California.—Although making but two hits, Leland Stanford Junior University defeated the University of California here Saturday in a hard-fought baseball game, 5 to 3, in the first contest of a three-game series. Loose fielding by the California infield accounted for most of the Cardinal runs. H. E. Newland 2d, the Stanford pitcher, allowed but five scattered hits and received nearly perfect support. The summary:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Stanford..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 4 1
California..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1

Batteries—Newland and Bundy for Stanford; Ellison, Treffe, Murchin and Dexter for California. Umpire—J. C. Foster.

ROUSH SIGNS CONTRACT

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—E. J. Roush, star outfielder of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, who has been holding out for a salary of \$10,000 a year has signed a contract to play with the Reds for this season. The terms have not been made public, but it is said Roush accepted the terms offered by President A. G. Herrmann.

150-Yard N. A. A. U. Backstroke Championship for Women.—Won by Miss Ruth Smith, Columbus A. C., Miss Ethel Bledsoe, New York C. C., second; Miss Eleanor Smith, Columbus A. C., third. Time—2m. 17.2-5s.

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POGGENBURG CUP
HOLDER BEATEN

C. E. White Defeats G. W. Spear, the Present Holder, Thus Eliminating Him From Defending Trophy This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Poggensburg cup, which goes to the winner of the annual amateur handicap 18.2 ball game, was contested at the rooms of the National Recreation Academy, Brooklyn, will not be held during the coming year by its present holder, G. W. Spear, as he was defeated for the second time in the final round-robin series Friday evening by C. E. White, the only Class A player in the competition, 250 to 101.

This match was a good exhibition of amateur billiard playing on the part of White. He turned in an average of 75-35, and also gave one or two exhibitions of fine consecutive playing and in one inning ran up the fine run of 49, the best of the tournament. He had another high run of 31 and two of 22. Spear was not in his best form, and he averaged only 23-34. He had a high run of 20 and another of 17. The match by innings follows:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
White..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 250 101 1
Spear..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 101 250 1

Batteries—White and Spear. Umpire—J. M. Fitzpatrick. Time—2h. 20m.

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BROOKLYN WINS
TWO FROM BRAVES

Takes Both Contests of Opening Day at Braves Field—Errors Prove Costly to Home Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The 1919 baseball season was ushered in at Braves Field Saturday when the Brooklyn Club defeated the Boston Nationals in both the morning and afternoon games by a score of 5 to 2 and 3 to 2 respectively. A large attendance at both contests and the unlimited amount of enthusiasm on the part of the spectators portends a promising year for the game.

J. A. Heydler, president of the National League, came over from New York and was pleased at the display of interest. The weather conditions were good, and altogether things were satisfactory. Richard Rudolph and Leon Cadore were the pitchers in the opening game, and both were in fine shape, notwithstanding the fact that each was found for 10 hits. Both men went the full distance, and both were as good, if not better, at the finish than they were at the start.

Rudolph was finally beaten out through the misplays of his teammates, who were off in their fielding. Walter Maraville, very recently discharged from the navy, made some costly errors, but under the circumstances was little censured. He was given a great welcome and presented with a floral tribute.

Cadore held the Braves well till the eighth, when three singles in succession by Smith, Kelly, after O'Mara had muffed his foul fly, and Wilson, and a sacrifice play by Maraville put over the two runs made by Stallings' men. They had chances to add to these and win the game in the ninth inning, but did not come through, and then they lost it in the tenth. The game:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 4 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 10

Batteries—Cadore and Krueger for Brooklyn; Rudolph and Wilson for Boston. Umpires—Klein and Emille. Time—2h. 45m.

Manager G. T. Stallings sent D. C. P. Ragan out for the game in the afternoon against Edward Pfeffer, and the Boston boxman outpitched his opponent, but was the victim of misplays by his teammates.

Only one hit was made against him in the first four innings, although Herzog, by a wonderful play on Maraville's grounder, prevented what should have been another. With two out in the fifth, Maraville juggled and overran O'Mara's grounder. Krueger followed with a single. Ragan had two strikes on Pfeffer and then the visitor took hold of one to his liking and sent it high in the air and deep in the field, between center and left. It looked as if Rigger was going to make an easy catch, despite his long run, but he dropped the ball. O'Mara and Krueger scoring.

In the next inning, with one out, Griffith singled, Holke fumbled Wheat's grounder, and then, with two out, Olson singled, scoring Griffith. That was all the counting done, but it was enough to defeat the Braves. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 4 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 10

Batteries—Pfeffer and Krueger for Brooklyn; Rudolph and Wilson for Boston. Umpires—Klein and Emille. Time—1h. 45m.

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—The United States Naval Academy crews rowed to victory in both the varsity and freshman events in their triangular race here Saturday over the Severn River course against Harvard and Princeton universities. The Midshipmen won the varsity race by 14 lengths and the freshman race by eight lengths.

It was a case of a powerful and well coached varsity crew taking the lead at the start and striking up such a pace that its opponents could not keep up. The time of the Naval Academy first crew was 10m. and 51s. Harvard finished in 11m. 31s. and Princeton in 11m. 41s. The Naval Academy freshmen crew finished in 11m. 24s. The time of the Harvard freshmen was 11m. 49s. and the Princeton freshmen four seconds slower.

Harvard had a good lead over Princeton at the close of the varsity race and the Crimson freshmen led by nearly a length. Aside from the unexpected showing of the Annapolis crews, the efforts of the Princeton freshmen to cut down the lead of their Cambridge, Massachusetts, opponents, and their success in reducing the lead considerably was one of the chief features of the day.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A MASTERPIECE

The Yuffrouw, Vermeer and Courbet

She was Dutch—that was plain. Her father is a modest frame-maker and artist's colorman in one of the little towns washed by the Zuider Zee, where painters congregate. So she knows a little about art.

When she came on a brief visit to New York I was asked to show her "something special in the picture way," as it was thought advisable to accelerate her art education. Well, I reflected, Gustave Courbet was a big man, and a pioneer man, and as there will probably never again be so complete an exhibition of his works as the 40 examples now being shown at the Metropolitan Museum, I'll take her there.

Her name troubled me. It seemed to be all composed of the letters J and Y. I could neither pronounce nor spell it, so I begged her to give me a generic word for her standing in life. "You may call me Yuffrouw," she answered. "Which means—I began."

"It means either married or single, and any class," "Good," I replied, "and why should I not address you as Meisje?" "Because that means a flapper, which I am not, and Mevrouw means a woman of high rank, and Yvrouwa woman of ordinary rank."

Having thus made all clear, the Yuffrouw and I started out for the Courbet exhibition. On the way we passed a handsome building, and I said, "That's one of the nicest looking houses on Fifth Avenue." "It's a Dutch house," she cried, looking very pleased. "Yes," I answered, "it's the Knickerbocker Club." Our pedagogic adventure, you observe, was beginning rather well. Presently she said, "Tell me of this Courbet."

About 1850 Gustave Courbet was at the height of his fame, and also of his abuse, for all pioneers are abused by the comfortable orthodox, always have been, and always will be. He may be called the father of modern Realism; he was an out and out Realist—that is, he maintained that the painter should only paint what he sees before him. He must not invent; his imagination or fancy must be entirely subservient to his eyes. Courbet was great because he kept to this idea; he never swerved. He had rather a heavy touch, but a good Courbet is so massive, deep, and weighty that we are content to miss delicacy and charm. His landscapes and seascapes haven't a hint of the fairy-like grace of a Corot or a Monet, but his color is magnificent, and in such pictures as "The Lake," "The Wave," "The Mediterranean," and the "Environ of Ornaux," he strikes an organ note that is like a swelling passage in Milton.

"Oh," said the Yuffrouw, and gave what lady novelists call a sly smile. For a moment I thought that I would take her to see Charlie Chaplin instead of Gustave Courbet, but by this time we were at the doors of the Metropolitan Museum.

"Now," I said, "first I'll show you some of my favorites, and then before seeing the Courbets we'll just look at a wonderful, a very wonderful Vermeer, showing a Dutch girl opening a casement, letting light into a room and into the world of art."

"Johannes Vermeer of Delft," cried the Yuffrouw, "he was as great as Rembrandt. People visit The Hague just to see his Meisje with the trembling lip and his 'View of Delft.'"

"Well, well," I muttered, "perhaps it is you who will educate me. But the Yuffrouw was not going to depose me easily, so I paused before the 'Portrait of a Woman and a Man,' by Frans Hals, in Gallery II, and said, 'Can you beat them?'

"Have you seen the Frans Hals old women in the Museum at Haarlem?" asked the Yuffrouw.

I had, but I did not want to be repented of them at that moment. We looked at Rembrandt's "Old Woman Cutting Her Nails," and at Hals' "Yonker Ramp and His Sweetheart," and the Yuffrouw smiled again.

Little Holland had a great past. Then we paused before that gay and quaint panorama by Patinir called "Imaginary Landscape," the kind of thing that Courbet said should never be painted, as if the world is made up of Courbets and nobody else; and from this we passed to that lovely panel, which was once a decoration for a settle or a marriage chest by Kano di Pietro, a golden harmony which is as unlike a Dutch picture as a sunset is unlike a ship window. The Yuffrouw was not altogether pleased with this fancy of Sano di Pietro's, this Sienese rendering of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. She is used to black frames, and this frame is like a rainbow. She was more complimentary to two exquisite pictures that hang side by side, Lawrence's "The Rev. William Pennicott," one of the best portraits this unequal artist ever painted, and Constable's "Tottenham Church," a gem, Dutch precision dipped in the freshness of Constable.

Approaching Room 25, I requested the Yuffrouw to close her eyes. "Now open them," I cried. Before her was Vermeer's "Young Woman With a Water Jug," or to give it the prettier title, "Young Woman Opening a Casement."

The Yuffrouw gave a cry of delight. She lingered there. I could hardly persuade her to leave this picture of a girl letting light into a room. Light is here honored by this wonder-artist, Vermeer of Delft, who was born 197 years before Courbet and 210 years before Manet. It was Manet who announced that light is the chief object in a picture. Vermeer of Delft had already made it so, over 200 years before. The subject is negligible, merely a girl opening a casement with one hand, and with the other holding a brass ewer, but mark how light filters through and encompasses everything; mark how superbly the objects are placed, everything in relation, yet everything is subservient to the girl's figure, to the placid face, so quiescent,

yet so watchful under the white hood—the Vermeer whites—and there too are the Vermeer blues—those wonderful Vermeer blues. She opens the casement and light, more light steals into the room, and all the pictures around seem commonplace, for this is a Masterpiece.

With difficulty I persuaded the Yuffrouw to leave the Vermeer. "We've come out to see the Courbets," I said, "and Vermeer, great though he be, must not stand in the way."

A noble show the Gustave Courbets make, and patiently I conducted the Yuffrouw from one to another of the 40 examples. "Yes," I said in reply to her question, "he was a forceful, ebullient, shapely man, proud of his will and proud of his appearance. You see his portrait in no fewer than four of these pictures. He is the elegant huntsman leaning against the tree in 'The Quarry'; he is the ecstatic 'Violoncellist'; he is the fierce 'Huntsman on Horseback Finding the Trail.' You can rather from these pictures what Courbet looked like—to himself."

"What was Vermeer of Delft like?" asked the Yuffrouw.

"Nobody knows! He made one picture of himself painting in his studio, but he turned his face away. We see only his back."

"Dutch modesty," murmured the Yuffrouw.

We then looked at the Courbets again, as I was conscious that the Yuffrouw was showing herself a little lacking in enthusiasm. Finally I said to her, "You seem to be rather tepid in your admiration of Courbet."

"It's your fault," answered the Yuffrouw. "You should not have shown me the Vermeer first." —Q. R.

THE HEIGHT OF NEW YORK'S SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — With the Courbet memorial, the Spring Academy and the Independents' show at the head of the painting procession, and the Manet prints at the Grollier Club, the Nichols collection of Aubrey Beardsley drawings, and the Public Library's annual "recent accessions" display the dominant features of an unusually large concourse of black-and-white exhibitions, the New York art season may be said to have reached its zenith in the uncertain glory of an April day. In the "market" or general commercial aspect, conditions may be far from normal. That does not necessarily mean lack of money or listlessness of buyers, so much as readjustment, diversion of accustomed lines of activity, and the opening of new channels of art trade.

The much-heralded Bengali sale of Renaissance and other antique textiles and embroideries at the American Art Galleries closed last week with returns of \$541,530 for 1142 catalogued items, including a magnificent Venetian church vestment of cloth of gold velvet, for \$20,000; a set of ruby Genoese velvet panels for \$12,300; a Brussels tapestry of "The Resurrection," after Giulio Romano, for \$14,000; a Flemish historical picture-tapestry representing Henry IV, and Gabrielle d'Estrees at a fête champêtre at the Château de Courcy, for \$10,100, and a truly imperial Chinese out velvet palace hanging all flame-pink and apricot and silver lotus-bordered, of the Ming dynasty, for \$8,500, and so on through a long and dazzling list. Most of these treasures were knocked down to the dealer-princes, such as the Duveaux and French & Co., and doubtless will turn up later as "priceless" accessories to modern American mansions.

These figures make academy sales look dwarfish, nevertheless the latter have been rather encouragingly numerous; and \$3000 for Redfield's prize-winning "Old Mill" and \$800 for Daingerfield's small decorative "Dance of the Cup," are not to be overlooked. Whether or not conservative opinion would find encouragement in the prosperity of the Independent art society may be questioned, but certainly they have been doing well as they basked in the social sunshine of the Waldorf-Astoria's Peacock Alley.

George Bellows

So much for generalities. Now let us see what certain interesting individual pictures have to say for themselves. George Bellows makes a stirring showing at Knoedler's—too stirring, certain sensitive critics object, because he has added another dramatic canvas, "Return of the U-Boats," to his list of alleged war pictures which only a few months back everybody thought admirably expressive of the tense mood in which art was keyed along the Avenue of the Allies—and everywhere else. But even if we elect to relegate these and other vivid record pictures to the limbo of "war stuff" obscurity, there remains the monumental exception of the "Edith Cavell," the oil painting version of a subject already noted in lithograph of which lends impressive dignity to the exhibition. Bellows has produced a picture a work of pictures which only a few months back everybody thought admirably expressive of the tense mood in which art was keyed along the Avenue of the Allies—and everywhere else. But even if we elect to relegate these and other vivid record pictures to the limbo of "war stuff" obscurity, there remains the monumental exception of the "Edith Cavell," the oil painting version of a subject already noted in lithograph of which lends impressive dignity to the exhibition. Bellows has produced a picture a work of pictures which only a few months back everybody thought admirably expressive of the tense mood in which art was keyed along the Avenue of the Allies—and everywhere else.

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"Young Woman Opening a Casement," by Vermeer

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, New York

AMERICAN NEED OF INDUSTRIAL ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—America is an industrial nation without an industrial art, according to Dr. James P. Haney, art director in the New York high schools, who has been delivering a series of lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago. These lectures have dealt with the need of arousing public interest in the development of applied arts.

"The war has pressed the term 'industrial art school' to attention. Our art industries have begun to feel the lack of trained talent," declares Dr. Haney. "Skilled artists and artisans have been taken from their studios and they have been unable to find others to fill the vacancies. Many of these workmen were born abroad and trained in art schools of foreign states. These schools are now placed of young men, and in their place women students have been taken into training."

"But these women students, when trained, will not be available for our American studios, nor will the men now that they have returned from the trenches. They will be needed in their own countries in a hundred different industries."

"America in the years to come will have to depend upon her own resources in the industrial arts. Foreign states can no longer supply her with designers, but foreign states can and do show the steps by which these designers may be trained. England is covered with a network of great industrial art schools, some 40 in all. France is similarly provided with over 30 large city schools, and scores of local schools of design. Paris alone has a dozen craft schools, headed by the great institute of design named after Bernard Palissy."

A Hundred Trades

"An examination of our art institutes shows more than 100 trades that require trained designers. Certain of these will be found in a great group under the heading of textile workers, rug and carpet weavers, and linoleum makers. Another group will be found under graphic arts: printing, lithography, commercial design, makers of posters and of book covers. The metal working division includes silver and goldsmiths, bronze workers, and designers of lighting fixtures. The wood-working group takes in carvers, cabinetmakers, and designers of furniture and picture frames."

"The interior decorators form a division in themselves with a dozen departments, all requiring trained talent. There are besides a score of miscellaneous trades: china decoration, lace making, enameling, wall-paper making, millinery, embroidery, stone-cutting, and mosaic work. Each one of the trades has a design technique of its own, and for each the designer must have some general preparation followed by specific training in the business itself."

Trade Support

"Essential to the success of the industrial art school is the cooperation of representative members of the trade. Committees of these members must be formed through their respective societies and must lend active support to the school. Without this support the school can never be closely in touch with the needs of the trade. With it there will be constantly brought to the school's studies the

practical point of view of the man in active business.

"For the support of the industrial art school, different agents are needed. Part of the support will undoubtedly come from the city, but part should also be secured from the State. Massachusetts has for many years carried forward a Normal School of Art with state funds, and Pennsylvania a school of textile working and of industrial design under similar auspices. In addition, the United States Government now is enabled, through the Smith-Hughes law, to appropriate money for vocational education. Education in the industrial arts is unquestionably one form of training which is contemplated under this act, and the government should be called upon to aid in supporting the needed schools."

THE GARI MELCHERS SHOW IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Fame really visited Detroit, Michigan, with the advent of the small and inexpensive motor car. But in art circles Detroit is known rather for the superb art collection of Charles W. Freer, and incidentally, as the birthplace of Gari Melchers, whose loan collection of 25 paintings is now on exhibition in the Institute. It is an exhibit covering the work of many years, thereby daring the rule that an artist's early work is best suppressed, and proving Melchers to be an exception to it.

The collection has been brought together through the courtesy of art museums, public institutions, and private owners. And it is well to note here that it is always a hardship for an owner to part with his pet picture for six weeks, but when he remembers that his deprivation blesses thousands of art lovers, his generosity usually wins the day.

If only two words were used to express the Melchers show, they would be "dignity" and "masterliness." Everything is big, broad, and majestic. There is nothing petty or inferior. Prominent is "The Sermon," painted in 1886, and the winner of an honorable mention at the Paris Salon. It represents devout Dutch characters listening to the address of a minister who does not appear in the painting, but who you know is near. The picture was purchased by Mr. Potter Palmer, founder of the Palmer House, and has been in Chicago ever since.

There are full-length portraits of Dr. William Rainey Harper, first president of the University of Chicago, in cap and gown, and of Col. Theodore Roosevelt in his riding costume, lent by the Smithsonian Institution. One of the best pictures, owned by Mr. James Deering, is "Madonna and Child," a sad Dutch mother holding her baby close to her cheek. "The Drummer, First Royal Scots," lent by the Toronto Art Museum, represents one of the figures that Melchers used in his "MacPherson and MacDonald," exhibited last year; the sturdy Scotsman, holding an orange drum, is rich in a red British uniform and bearskin cap containing black and lavender plumes.

In his landscapes the artist demonstrates that he is well able to put figures out of doors in strong sunlight, in summer gardens and upon summer porches. The vibration of colors in these modern pictures is in strict opposition to the more sober tones of his early work, and one has a good

opportunity to study the change in art in 30 years.

To Holland came Melchers when much younger than today. He had studied so long in Paris, under Leffebvre and Boullenger, and in Düsseldorf, under von Gebhardt, that many living in Holland thought him a European. Holland offered Melchers not only a traditional past but an enticing present. Melchers arose to the occasion, and today when a European, familiar with art, is asked to name one of the leading artists of international reputation, he will speak with confidence of Melchers.

LOUVRE TO EXHIBIT LA TOUR'S PASTELS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The collection of 86 pastels by Maurice Quentin de La Tour, which formerly formed the Musée Lecuyer of St. Quentin, are soon to be exhibited at the Louvre, where two large rooms are being prepared to receive them in the northern wing of the old palace. This exhibition is being organized by the city of St. Quentin itself, and the amount raised in admission fees, etc., will be devoted to the rebuilding of a new Musée de la Tour in the ravaged town which has suffered so cruelly from the effects of the war, though this unique art treasure has been happily spared.

The collection of La Tour's pastels has passed through many vicissitudes and adventures since the outbreak of hostilities. On Aug. 29, 1914, the pastels, in their golden frames, were carried down to the cellars of the Musée Lecuyer, where they remained for four months. The war had by then become almost stationary, and, in order to mark their proprietorship of the territory they occupied, the Germans strove by all possible means to reestablish the normal conditions of life. They therefore proceeded to reopen the Musée Lecuyer, and the pastels of La Tour were once again exhibited. A gorgeous catalogue was printed "by the Military Printers of Bapaume," but in reality by German printers in Munich!

Nevertheless, the British offensive of 1917 slightly shook the confidence of the Germans in ultimate victory, and they transported the pastels to Maubeuge, where they were exhibited in one of the leading shops of the town called "Le Pauvre Diable." This exhibition was inaugurated by Marshal von Hindenburg, in person, whilst General von Marwitz complacently showed "works of art saved from St. Quentin." The newly founded museum was placed under the direction of a certain Lieutenant Wolff and the public was invited to visit it freely.

Indeed, German solicitude for these exquisite and unique specimens of French art became so intense during 1918 that the German authorities tried to place them "in safety" in Belgium, and Wolff, it is said, even went to Namur to prepare a place to receive them. However, for some mysterious reason this decision was suddenly abandoned, and an order was given to deliver the pastels of La Tour to the French military authority which then occupied Maubeuge. The pastels were deposited in the cellars of "Le Pauvre Diable," and shortly after the armistice they were confided to the delegates of the Minister of Fine Arts.

Every one will, therefore, be glad to hear that they do not appear to have suffered in the least. Their extreme fragility seems to have been unaffected by their various journeys, or by the dampness of the various cellars in which they made such prolonged sojourns. It is said that as long ago as 1844 they were subjected to treatment which has possibly conferred definite immunity. For long years these delicate pastels served as models for the students of the school of drawing, founded by La Tour at St. Quentin, and they were kept in portfolios, no precaution being taken to preserve that delicate downy appearance so characteristic of pastels.

All art lovers will doubtless flock to the Louvre to see the portraits of the Abbé Hubert, of Jean Monnet, of Duclos, of the Marshal Saxe, of Madame de Pompadour, of the Dauphin, of the celebrated dancer, La Camargo, of Jean Jacques Rousseau, of d'Alembert, of Madame Fayard, Parrocel, in short, of all the representative men and women of the Eighteenth Century. During the past 150 years the pastels of La Tour have undergone many tragic vicissitudes, yet they have lost nothing of their freshness, of their delicate beauty, nor of that "precious powder" spoken of by Diderot.

MONTREAL HAS ITS SPRING EXHIBITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Canada—The spring exhibition at the Art Association galleries in Montreal is to Quebec what the Ontario Society of Artists exhibition is to Ontario. It is usually held about the same time—the time when the artist's fancy is lightly turning from thoughts of snow to open country, and the studio seems a dismal place when the early April sun is drying up the streets outside, and there is only the cold north light to give inspiration within. Both exhibitions are open to promise as well as accomplishment. The Montreal show is larger than the Toronto one; its censorship is not so strict; and this year, about twice as many exhibits, ranging all the way from the enthusiasm of the student to the deliberation of the Royal Canadian Academicians, were presented for popular approval.

Individually the laxity of the censorship is undoubtedly a good thing. It gives the young painter a chance to compare his work with that of his brother brushes. It gives him confidence, too, to try again when he sees a virtue or two, among its faults, and a proper sense of his own importance when the canvas he thought enormous on his easel shrinks to a mere postage stamp beside the academic six-footer. But blessing the exhibition, it does not bless the exhibition as a whole. The good things are too far apart, and take too much finding, and as an impressive whole, the Ontario Society of Artists has a decided advantage.

Munition Training

One of the most successful groups of pictures in the show is six by Albert Robinson, A. R. C. A., one of the younger men who came to the front with a promising rush immediately before the war. During practically the whole period of the war, Mr. Robinson has been working in a munition factory, with paints and brushes a long way off and thought highly concentrated on the job beneath his hand. What would you expect the result upon his work to be, with just a month or two before the show in which to take the feel of the shells out of his fingers? The result is remarkable, and probably the best answer to the debate.

Mr. Robinson's work has progressed greatly. Always individual, it takes up new qualities of tenderness and strength; always good in color and simple in arrangement, it has now more atmosphere and a greater understanding of values. The total result suggests a possible new maxim of art in the shape of advice to those about to paint—"Go into a munition factory."

English and European artists have been coming over to Canada for a good many years and it is always interesting to see what happens to one of them. Two artistic paths seem to confront him, opposite paths without a connecting byway. Either he takes the country to his heart, jumps at its tremendous color and decorative vitality and gives it to you with all the hope that is in him; or else he seems to turn his back on it entirely and sits down and paints just as he painted overseas, and if he does remember where he is it is only to introduce something sufficiently characteristic of Canada to provide a title to his picture. Two Miss DesClayes follow this latter way and with a considerable amount of ability and distinction.

Dutch Canada

F. S. Coburn is another. His pictures are Dutch even if the subjects are teams of horses hauling logs along Quebec roads at 20 below zero. You can see Maave in the animals, Weisenbruch in the background and Maris in the sky, and the result is so competent that the good Montrealer, responding to the dealer's teaching, buys them like hot cakes and thinks in his enthusiasm that he is patronizing Canadian art and getting what he really likes with one and the same cheque.

Emily Coonan has an art all her own and always had from her art school days. Her modernism is no one else's and her color and her point of view never came from Holland or even Utopia, and when, as in the case of her "Red Basket," they all work together, she achieves a remarkable success.

Charles de Belle is a painter of dreams, faint and vague, in pale pastels which, however lovely in themselves—and some of them are very lovely—are killed by wide and staring white frames, which easily prevent any close acquaintance with the pictures. It is always a pleasure to find one of Mabel May's pictures although owing to her war memorials work the opportunities are less than usual. There is a strength and honesty about "The Ferry" and "Saturday Afternoon," not to speak of fine color, which make them appear very solid and comforting among much that is more tentative and tremulous.

H. R. Perrigard is uneven; an occasional good thing and true stands out strongly from work more literal and encourages him to press on. Charles Simpson, A. R. C. A., back from the artistic side of the war, has only one picture, a well-painted panorama of Montreal seen through a screen of sumacs high up the mountain. Decorations have been occupying Mr. Suzor-Côté exclusively, it seems, and his exhibition cannot well be considered apart from the setting it is intended to fill. Among the students there are two who have been in the front rank for the last year or two and are still prominently to the fore. They are Annie Savage and Regina Seiden. Both have a charming feminine fancy and an original way of expressing it, and the welcome of their "arrival" should not be very far off.

FINE ARTS

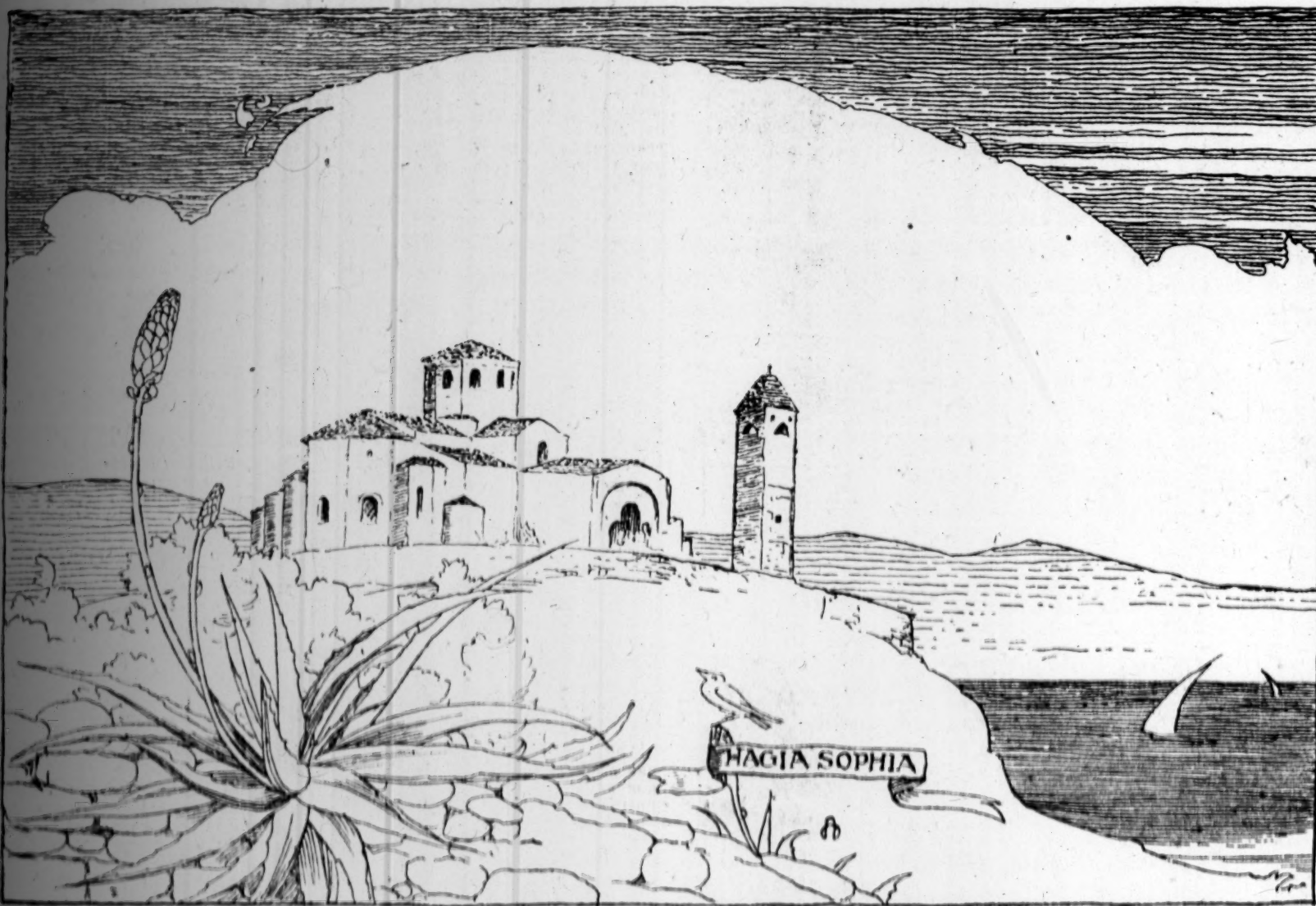
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THE HOME FORUM



The Church of Hagia Sophia at Trebizond

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Beautifully Placed on a Grassy Hill

The church of Hagia Sophia, at Trebizond, has been described as one of the most interesting specimens of Byzantine architecture, sculpture, and painting extant. Since that opinion was written, however, the frescoes have been covered with whitewash, which one hopes may now again be removed, as the remains of such unique workmanship of that interesting transition period between the Greek and medieval civilizations are extremely rare.

The church itself is beautifully placed on a grassy hill fringed with shrubs and cactus, overlooking Cape Ieros and the sea. Like most of the really beautiful buildings of the world it is not of great size, measuring only

sixty-nine by thirty-six feet in plan. Its vaulting, arches, and dome lend themselves obviously to fresco, and of course they are even now resplendent with richly appareled princes of the Commemorial line, under the whitewash. These would be a most interesting pendant to the mosaic representations of Justinian and Theodora at Ravenna. The architecture of Hagia Sophia is simpler in effect and perhaps more beautiful than the Ravenna churches, and the church is certainly more happily situated, in spite of Byron's rhapsodies on the Adriatic littoral.

A Pink Cottage in Ireland

"There are many parts of Ireland where one could not find a habitable house to rent, but in this locality there are numerous enough to make it possible to choose. We had driven over perhaps twenty square miles of country, with a view of selecting the most delectable spot that could be found, without going too far from Rosnaree," writes Kate Douglas Wiggin in "Penelope's Irish Experiences." "The chief trouble was that we always desired every dwelling that we saw. I tell you this with a view of lessening the shock when I confess that, before we came to the Old Hall where we are now settled for a month, and which was Salamina's choice, Francesca and I took different houses, and lived in them for seven days, each in solitary splendor, like the Prince of Coolavin. It was not difficult to agree upon the district, we were of one mind there; the moment that we passed the town and drove along the flowery way that leads to Devorgilla, we knew that it was the road of destiny."

"The white thorn is very late this year, and we found ourselves in the full glory of it. It is beautiful in all its stages, from the time when it just opens its buds, to the season when every spray is white with May and blooms the eglantine. There is no hint of green leaf visible then, and every tree is 'as white as the snow of one night.' . . . And it is not only trees but hedges and bushes and groves of hawthorn, for a white thorn bush is seldom if ever cut down here. . . . Do not imagine, however, that we are all in white like a bride; there are the pink hawthorn, and there are pink and white horse-chestnuts laden with flowers; yellow laburnums hanging over whitewashed farm buildings, lilacs, and most wonderful of all, the blaze of the yellow gorse. There will be a thorn hedge struggling with and conquering a gray stone wall, then a golden gorse-bush struggling with and conquering the thorn; seeking the sun, it knows no restraints, and creeping through the barriers of green and white and gray, it fairly hurls its yellow splendors in great blazing patches along the wayside. In dazzling glory, in richness of color, there is nothing in nature that we can compare with this loveliest and commonest of all wayside weeds."

"The gleaming wealth of Klondike would make a poor showing beside a single Irish hedgerow; one would think that Mother Earth had stored in her bosom all the sunniest gleams of bygone summers and was now giving them back to the sun-giving from whom she borrowed them. It was at twilight when we first swam this fragrant, golden sea—twilight, and the birds were singing in every bush; the thrushes and blackbirds in the blossoming cherry and chestnut-trees were so many and so tuneful that the chorus was sweet and strong beyond anything I ever heard. There had been a shower or two of course; showers that looked like shimmering curtains of silver gauze, and whether they lifted or fell, the birds went on singing. . . . And just here we came in sight of a pink cottage cuddling on the breast of a hill. Pink the cottage was as if it had been hewed out of a coral bower or the heart of a salmon."

"Wall-flowers grew against the pink

stone walls, and there is no beautiful word in any language that can describe the effect of that modest russet dwelling blushing against a background of heather-brown hills covered solidly with golden gorse bushes in full bloom. . . . And now we suddenly discover something at once interesting and disconcerting—an American flag floating from a tree in the background.

"The place is rented then," said Francesca, "to some enterprising American or some star-spangled Irishman. . . . I shall call at any rate," I announced; "any excuse will serve which brings me nearer to that adorable dwelling. I intend to be standing in that pink doorway, with that green lattice over my head. . . . 'Salamina disapproved, of course. Her method is always to stand well in the rear, trembling beforehand lest it should do something unconventional.'"

"An American flag," I urged, "is a proclamation; indeed it is, in a sense, an invitation; besides, it is my duty to salute it in a foreign land. . . . 'Can't you salute your flag from the highroad?' " "Not properly, Sally dear, not satisfactorily. So you and Francesca sit down timidly and respectfully, under the safe shadow of the hedge, while I call upon the blooming family in the darling, blooming house. . . . 'The circumstances did not chance to be precisely what I had expected. There was a nice girl tending the kitchen, and I found no difficulty in making friends with her. Her mother owned the cottage. . . . The American flag had been floating in honor of her mother's brother who had come over from Milwaukee to make them a little visit, and had just left that afternoon to sail for Liverpool. . . . So, calling the mother in from the stables, I succeeded after fifteen minutes' persuasion in getting permission to occupy the house for one week, beginning with the next morning, and returned in triumph."

Twilight at Nazareth

Thou, leaf-bound, hill-built Nazareth; So lone, and yet so fair to see!

Thy gray, foot-torn pomegranate tree

The fountain in thy heart, thy hallowed hill

Thy pleasant Virgin's fountain, flowing still!

I see the trailing briony

Along thy level house-tops creep

And drop low down, drop solemnly,

As drop dark veils when women weep.

I can but think upon that great third day

When women came to roll the stone away.

Thy lilies blossom still the same

In lowly places, and thy hills

Yet blaze, with poppies and the flame

Of yellow flag. The cricket trills

Thy crimson salvia like a sea

Still bathe thy levels and thy steep;

Constantinople

After the treaty of Tilsit, Napoleon bade his secretary, M. de Meneval, bring him the largest possible map of Europe. In anxious and protracted interviews, the Emperor Alexander had insisted upon the absolute necessity to Russia of the possession of Constantinople. There was no price so great, no condition so hard, that it would not have been exceeded in the emperor's acquisition. Napoleon gazed in silence earnestly and long at the map wherein that continent was outlined, of which he, then at the zenith of his power, was the autocratic arbiter. At last he exclaimed with earnestness, "Constantinople! Constantinople! Never! It is the empire of the world."

Constantinople embraces the entire group of cities and villages on and immediately adjacent to the Thracian Bosphorus. Its heart or center is the medieval town between the Marmora and the Golden Horn. . . . As presented from the Marmora in early morning, when the rising sun paints the domes and minarets of the capital, or at early evening when every wave and every roof seems almost tremulous in a flood of sunset glory, or beheld at any time from the hills of the Bosphorus—itsself a changing lake of infinite variety—it embodies a panorama such as one who has never beheld it cannot conceive, and such as those who have seen it oftentimes find impossible adequately to describe. . . .

Few cities have equaled Constantinople in importance. None in ancient or modern times have exceeded it in dramatic interest. During centuries of the Middle Ages it was the foremost city of the world, surpassing every other in populousness, strength, and beauty, and in the high development of its civilization. To the Muslim it ranks next to Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem. . . .

Here were developed the first principles of Byzantine art, which, as handmaid of the Christian faith, "has had more influence than any other in the church architecture of Western Europe." Here was framed that marvelous Justinian Code, digest and compendium of all the laws known before, which, however modified, still survives and ways in all subsequent legislation. Here in cloisters and libraries, while Europe was buried in barbarism, were preserved the precious volumes, and among her sons were being nursed the world-famous teachers, to whom in their subsequent intellectual revival of the Renaissance. . . . No other capital presents so sublime a spectacle during the Middle Ages. Alone of all the cities of Europe, she towered erect, unshaken amidst the wild torrents of invasion. This record is the highest tribute both to the preeminent superiority of her position and to the skill and heroism of her sons. . . . From "Constantinople," by Edwin A. Grosvenor.

On Elephant-Back in Cambodia

At about three o'clock this morning, under a deluge in which all the clouds of yesterday were emptying themselves, we had come to a mooring amongst the reeds of the great river, near the village of Kompong-Luon. . . . Now, at daybreak, I am awakened by formidable footsteps, which make the adjacent bank tremble, and are accompanied by a music of breaking branches. Through a port-hole, open near my head, I look to see what ponderous visitors attend me. The just dawning day reveals to me a medley of reeds and too vivid green for so dim a light, just as the sun too seems too red. And in this setting of colossal beasts appear, gamboling in clumsy playfulness, and shaking the earth. It might be some scene in the

earliest ages of the earth. These elephants—for elephants they are—are doubtless the four procured by King Norodom, and they are come punctually to the rendezvous. Four men, clothed in white, follow them, talking to them in a sort of quiet patience, and at an order given almost in a whisper, they become motionless right opposite to me.

When the good elephants are saddled, having each on its nape a squatting driver, and on its back a palanquin like a Cambodian cabin, I am invited to take my place, with my interpreter and two servants. We set off in line, each of us in his little oscillating hut. We have to go, first of all, through the village. Then the market, where a world of little yellow folk is busy at its bargaining, buying and selling fruits, grains, chickens, and strange looking fish from the Mekong. Our elephants walk here with only short, quiet steps, but as invariably happens, all the oxen, all the buffaloes, flee before the sovereign beast, and some manikins are knocked over, some bowls of milk upset—there are cries and tumult.

After this isolated group of humanity, we plunge for two or three hours into the dense bush, and meet not a person on the way. There is no forest of shadows here as in Siam, but simply bugh, inextricable, useless, endless. We follow narrow pathways, on a soil of the red of bloodstone, between two curtains of bushes of the most brilliant green. Foliage strange to some one else. By right men or nations possess nothing that can be lost. It, however, takes some knowledge of divine Principle to understand this fact, for the recorded history of the material world appears to show that nations and men have by violence or strategy taken from others their lawful possessions, and have appeared to profit largely in the process. It is recorded, however, in spiritual history that the Psalmist saw the end of these things; he saw "the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree." Later he "sought him, but he could not be found." Mortals are not far-seeing, therefore the end of wrong-doing is not as apparent to the ordinary man, as it was to the observant Psalmist, who, at the same time showed the indestructibility of Principle and its idea, for he marked "the upright," and found that the "end of that man is peace."

The teachings of Christian Science, understood, remove entirely the old sense that has attached a mysterious warning to the use of these examples, as though flood, or fire from heaven, came down and consumed the wicked man. It sets forth instead the scientific fact that what suffers destruction and failure is the wrong desire and intention, the desire that goes out, without God, to satisfy the lusts of the flesh. Such desire leads men and nations to meanness and excesses of all kinds and works for its own destruction. Rivalry, jealousy and envy are blind. Men and nations indulge in these petty meannesses without becoming aware that these things are the things that injure the user in the using. Christian Science is the word of God that discerns and uncovers the thoughts and intents of the heart. With uncompromising Truth it shows the futility of the hope that men or nations are becoming really great unless their hearts are being made generous and just.

The heart silently says amen to the prophecy of Truth which shows how inevitable is the coming of the kingdom of heaven upon earth through the spread of Christian Science. The Discoverer of Christian Science makes that prophecy. With unmistakable logic she points out that power is not in the self-assertion of mortals, but is in proportion to their demonstration of spiritual might. Power will some day be understood all the world over, and will be acknowledged and sought after in a knowledge of God. When man loves his neighbor as himself the millennium will have come. The "lion of the tribe of Juda," moral courage, will lie in the open field, which means that wanting nothing more for himself than he would have for others, every man will be free to live and let live, and more than that, he will have learned to love, and to enjoy universal good, no longer under the proscriptive longing to gather all power and all prestige in for himself.

This great good which is in store for nations and individuals has come through the revelation of the Science of Christianity, which reveals man's real relation to God, to divine Principle. Why are those things that the world calls great of no use? Why the things gained as a result of self-love and self-seeking of less than no use? The world has placed a tremendous value on them; it still does so. The answer is, because man is spiritual and is not, as he seems to be, material; because the universe is spiritual and not material, which means that all things belong to the spiritual man now. It means that the world has placed its values on a dream and not on the reality. The unreal dream of material existence, with all that it includes, seems to hold good so long as it is believed in—but the spread of the knowledge of Truth is undermining the lie so effectively that the time is approaching when the impositions of material sense can no longer hold mankind. Today each true tendency in an individual or a nation is seen to be allied to the all-power, divine Principle, in a way that has never been seen before, because the claim of the existence of an evil law, that would hold good in check, is dissolving. The right idea is one with Science, and goes forth to its purpose like a lion, while each mean, ungenerous desire is being stripped of the rags of false power with which it would clothe itself. The result is today a world

The Reappearing of Divine Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE wide fields of right doing there is nothing to fear. The simple desire to walk uprightly enjoys perfect freedom. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, says, "Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm. Free and fearless it roams in the forest. Undisturbed it lies in the open field, or rests in 'green pastures,' beside the still waters." (Science and Health, p. 514.) Right desire has, as it were, the open sky over its head and the open path before its feet. To have one pure aim, even if it is but one, among many doubtful human tendencies, gives a man an insight into the true value of right doing and its reward. Because in that one instance he finds himself unassailable. He may tremble at the prospect of an attack upon the remainder of his desires, but on the one which is based on Principle he cannot be moved. Therefore he learns that Principle and its idea are indestructible.

Whether in men or nations, the fear of loss or disadvantage is always due primarily to the notion that they can lose something that of right belongs to them, or that they may gain something by strategy that by right belongs to some one else. By right men or nations possess nothing that can be lost. It, however, takes some knowledge of divine Principle to understand this fact, for the recorded history of the material world appears to show that nations and men have by violence or strategy taken from others their lawful possessions, and have appeared to profit largely in the process. It is recorded, however, in spiritual history that the Psalmist saw the end of these things; he saw "the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree." Later he "sought him, but he could not be found." Mortals are not far-seeing, therefore the end of wrong-doing is not as apparent to the ordinary man, as it was to the observant Psalmist, who, at the same time showed the indestructibility of Principle and its idea, for he marked "the upright," and found that the "end of that man is peace."

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undergoing regeneration and every day witnessing the gain of good, so much so, that great ideals are born with an ease and suddenness that takes men's breath away. Prohibition in the United States, and a marvelous solution and settlement of labor conditions in the United Kingdom, are amongst these. The better portion of mankind dares at last to be optimistic regarding the birth of a spiritual ideal. It begins to hope all things.

The world's homage should turn to God, it should give thanks for the revelation of the truth in Christian Science which has made these things possible. It has been roused to ask, "What is Truth?" and has found no answer in any of its old beliefs or creeds. It will find it in Christian Science which presents its proofs in the light of day by destroying sin and healing the sick. Mrs. Eddy, in words that contain a prophecy, says, "Truth's immortal idea is sweeping down the centuries, gathering beneath its wings the sick and sinning. My weary hopes to realize that happy day, when man shall recognize the Science of Christ and love his neighbor as himself—when he shall realize God's omnipotence and the healing power of the divine Love in what it has done and is doing for mankind. The promises will be fulfilled. The time for the reappearing of the divine healing is throughout all time; and whosoever layeth his earthly all on the altar of divine Science, drinketh of Christ's cup now, and is ended with the spirit and power of Christian healing." (Science and Health, p. 55.)

A Vote for Young Marster

What! up for de Senate? dat chile! I member de day he was born; Fa'r in de face, like his mudder, Ha'r like de silk o' de co'n. . . .

Git out de shirt-front, Judy. Wid de buzzom a-shinin' like snow, And see dat de collar an' stiffened. And look like it came from de sto'.

Jes lay out my blue Sunday breeches, De swaller-tail coat and cravat. De wesket my ole marse gint me. And slick up de black beaver-hat. . . .

And I'm a-gwine to dem poles. And let my young marster today. —Eva M. De Jarnette.

Discoveries

Friends are discovered rather than made.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The Abundance of Good

Good the more Communicated, more abundant grows. —Milton.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Last and Best War Loan

IN THE world of business a 25 per cent discount on a bill of indebtedness would be regarded as a generous discount, and the creditor to whom it should be allowed would be likely to feel satisfaction and relief exactly in proportion to the fact that whereas he had expected to pay a given amount of debt he finds himself actually held for only three-quarters of it. In the same way, the people of the United States of America are giving evidence of a similar satisfaction and relief as they face today the opening of subscriptions for their fifth great war loan. For whereas they had been led to believe that the amount required of them as a means of meeting the war indebtedness of their government at this time would be \$6,000,000,000, they find themselves actually held for only three-quarters of this total. By subscribing \$4,500,000,000 in the drive for funds that opens today they will be doing all that their government now asks. Moreover, if present expectations are fulfilled, the amount now subscribed will go so far in covering the war requirements that no subsequent money drives will be necessary, and the Victory Loan, so called, true to its name, will be the last of the war series.

If there were any doubt as to the success of this final drive, it would lie in the fact that the public has already gone through four similar campaigns and may be considered to be so thoroughly accustomed to the process of stimulating subscriptions as to prove a bit lethargic. The people of this country have shown some readiness, since the signing of the armistice, to accept the cessation of the fighting as the end of the war; to a certain extent they have seemed only too ready to act as if war and its obligations were already a thing of the past and as if the only thing now seriously demanding attention were the problems of reconstruction and the business of peace. Yet nobody who understands this country believes that the appearances just alluded to are anything more than superficial. Without question the people of the United States realize that this Victory Loan is every whit as important, every bit as necessary, as the four loans that were subscribed while the war was actually in progress. And if, on the one hand, the novelty of loan drives is now lacking as a spur to their interest in the matter, on the other hand they have a new incentive for subscribing to the Victory Loan in the fact that the notes now offered are, from an investment standpoint, by far the most attractive security ever put forward by the United States Government.

That is to say, first of all, the rate of interest return is higher than it was for any of the earlier war bonds. Notes bearing interest of 4 3/4 per cent are assuredly a good proposition for all that class of people who have been accustomed to look upon a savings bank rate as about all they can hope to realize; and for the investors who have the means to subscribe for large amounts there is the option of Victory bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3 3/4 per cent which shall be free from all state, local, and federal taxes except those based on estates and inheritance. In other words, small investors may profit by the larger rate of interest without being amenable to anything more than the estate and inheritance tax and the normal federal income tax, an arrangement that will make the note practically tax free to them; while the large investors may obtain the notes on substantially equivalent basis, because similarly free from tax, by taking those that sacrifice 1 per cent in the rate of return. However, lest some change in taxation should affect the desirability of the notes during the terms which they have to run, the two issues are made convertible, so that an investor in either, who should subsequently find it more advantageous for him to hold the other, could readily convert, and maintain his investment in the best possible form. One more inducement peculiar to this Victory Loan is the decision of the government to allow subscriptions up to \$10,000 to share in full. If the loan is oversubscribed, the amount of oversubscription will be deducted altogether from the larger subscriptions.

It is a matter for conjecture whether any noticeable proportion of the people who subscribe for this loan will take the trouble to inform themselves as to just how it is to be used. That it goes to pay war expenses will doubtless satisfy the majority of the rank and file. As a matter of fact, it will go to make up the balance of about \$19,000,000,000 of estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, next. Against this estimated total are to be checked off \$7,000,000,000 from the Fourth Liberty bonds, \$1,000,000,000 from War Savings certificates, about \$6,000,000,000 from taxes. The government debt is now in the neighborhood of \$24,000,000,000; but it is worth while to remember that the expenditures, which shortly after the armistice were declared to have reached a maximum in excess of \$2,000,000,000 a month, are expected, after the war bills shall have been paid, to shrink rapidly to something much nearer \$2,000,000,000 a year, in addition to interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt. As an offset to these great expenditures, the resources of the country are greater than ever. Funds and deposits of the Nation's banks are showing figures far in excess of what they were a year ago, crop reports are very favorable, and rehabilitation needs are likely to call for increased activity in all branches of American manufacture and production; and above all, with every division of men demobilized the rate of expenditure grows less.

There is, therefore, no reason why the people of the United States should not at once subscribe the Victory Loan. That the loan has been offered at a favorable time is already well indicated by the steadiness with which the outstanding Liberty Loan issues have maintained themselves in the market; and in the prospect of a steadily improving financial situation, with business and financial sentiment easy and confident, and with peculiarly attractive terms for lenders, this last Victory Loan should be nothing less than an immediate success.

Japanese Methods in Korea

ALTHOUGH there is no question that the Japanese authorities are maintaining a very vigorous censorship on all news emanating from Korea, sufficient finds its way through to the outside world to show that the present unrest in the country is being dealt with by the Japanese authorities after a characteristic fashion. As far as the treatment of the Koreans is concerned, the Japanese record, during the nine years that the country has been entirely governed from Tokyo, has not been an enviable one. The assassination of Prince Ito in 1909, followed two years afterward by the plot against his successor in the Governor-Generalship of the country, General Terauchi, were, in themselves, the outcome of long periods of bitter repression, as they were the signal for still more rigorous "enforcements of authority." The terrible story from Shanghai, printed by this paper the other day, describing the scenes which followed the declaration of Korean independence, on the last day of February, might have been received with reserve, if not with actual doubt, had it not been for the fact that the immediate past affords all too many instances of similar outrages in Korea on the part of the Japanese.

The distinguishing feature of the present revolt, from the Korean standpoint, is its passive nature. The leaders have again and again urged upon the people the undesirability of any resort to arms, and they have, it would appear, been obeyed to a most astonishing extent. And yet, in spite of this, in spite of the fact that twenty-nine of the thirty-three men who signed the declaration of independence voluntarily gave themselves up to the police, the latest reports show that, both in the towns and in the rural districts, but especially in the latter, violence of the most terrible description has been practiced. Unresisting crowds have been fired upon; scores of persons have been killed and hundreds wounded; churches have been wrecked; private houses have been entered and young men and women dragged off to prison, where most of them have been flogged. And this is perhaps the mildest part of the story. Very shameful details are becoming available, showing, in many cases, a barbarity on the part of the Japanese soldiers reminiscent of the Prussian method in Europe and elsewhere.

Now the whole condition of things may be very exasperating to Tokyo. The Japanese authorities may declare, as they do declare, in effect, that the Koreans, since the Japanese took over the country, have never ceased from intrigue. They may point to all they have done for Korea, in the way of schools, roads, railways, and what not. They may point to order and good government, everywhere observable in normal times, and to a steadily growing prosperity of the Koreans themselves, all due to enlightened Japanese methods. In these days such protestations deceive no one. Schools, good roads, and good railways are not everything. Germany had them all. Japan annexed Korea nine years ago against the will of the Korean people, in open disregard of her plighted word, and her treatment of the Koreans since that time, and her present treatment of them, render her claim to be regarded as a fit ruler of a subject people very doubtful. The world has had enough of Prussian methods, is determined to make an end of them wherever and whenever they may appear, and, sooner or later, Japan will have to answer to the world for this latest demonstration of the Prussian method in Korea.

France and the Liquor Question

IT IS NOT at all easy to appraise the importance of the recent decision of the French Government to continue the partial control of the liquor traffic which it has exercised during the past few years. Those who have made any attempt to follow the question, however, either in the Chamber or out of it, will be inclined to welcome the decision if only because it is a decision, and one which, whatever may be said for or against it, does not render the position any worse than it was, whilst it leaves the way open for the taking of more drastic measures at any time. At best, however, it is, of course, but the shelving of a very urgent matter, and it will be surprising if those who realize what the drink evil means to France, more than ever at this time, allow the matter to rest here for a moment.

The position is a difficult and complex one. On the one side there is a tremendously alert public opinion, led by such men as Mr. Ribot, Marcel Sembat, and Professor Deboue, which is entirely convinced of the evils of alcohol, and would be prepared that the Nation should make any apparent sacrifice to see it abolished, or at any rate drastically controlled, whilst, on the other hand, there is not only that solid mass of large vested interests to be found in most countries, but the enormously widespread opposition of the "bouilleurs de cru." This term is applied to all owners of land producing certain fruits, chiefly cherries, plums, apples, and grapes, who are entitled to distill from these fruits, and produce alcohol for their own personal use, and to do this duty-free. This privilege has been gradually illegally extended, until it has become a recognized industry. Small owners everywhere convert their fruit into alcohol, keep what they wish for themselves, and dispose of the rest to the local innkeeper or to the large dealer through well recognized channels. As alcohol thus made is, as has been said, not liable to duty, the business is immensely profitable, and all attempts to curtail it by legal process, and there have been many, have failed. The majority of the deputies in the Chamber represent small country constituencies where the bouilleur de cru is strongly entrenched, and so, not only is any attempt made in the Chamber to suppress the monopoly, at the present time, easily frustrated, but the same opposition is sufficient to prevent the passage of any more far-reaching measure.

During the last four years, the matter has come up again and again. Mr. Ribot himself introduced a bill, providing for the most drastic reforms, as far back as the September of 1915, but, each time the matter has been brought up in the Chamber, means have been found for preventing any action until the whole issue has become a byword. The Chamber, however, in this respect, does not represent the most enlightened opinion in France, or even the majority of the French people. It is, in many

cases, the old story of the representative of a few hundred people having the same voice in a decision as the representative of thousands. Such a situation cannot be continued indefinitely. Indeed there are already signs of a change. When Henry Cheron, speaking in the Chamber the other day, appealed to France, by whose heroism the Germans had been driven out from the land, to be not less courageous against the hideous enemy at home which, as he put it, "inflicts material and moral ruin on our families," his words were received with cheers, which ought to be encouraging. France has many urgent questions to settle, but none more urgent than this question of drink. The French people generally, and the French Chamber in particular, would do well to recognize this fact, and to act upon it.

Peary and the Pole

THE tenth anniversary of the discovery of the North Pole by Commander, now Rear Admiral, Robert E. Peary, which came this month, passed apparently without any official celebration. It was thus not much more than an affair of the calendar. Though it perhaps called for widespread notice and emphasis, there was little mention of the event in the daily or weekly literature of the United States. The circumstance is not, however, altogether strange or inexplicable. People generally are too near the deed that won the Pole to understand it in its true historical perspective, while to a world absorbed in the intense struggle of peace, following the prolonged struggle of war, the Ulyssean adventure of a decade ago which ended the first great epic of the frozen North has been temporarily overshadowed in importance, although still exerting its appeal to the imagination. It might have been otherwise, perhaps, were Robert E. Peary a man constantly in the public eye. But he is not. By choice, and by reason of the nature of his career, his appearances in public are sporadic. When he works now, it is as a man behind the scenes, and hero worshipers must perforce rest content with only occasional glimpses of the man who sent that thrilling message, from Indian Harbor, with its characteristically American "touch," that he "had the Pole." For a moment the veil may lift from the simple life of this exceptional man when he is scheduled to appear upon the public platform, or when he is furthering the apparently ceaseless activities of those doughty Polar followers of his, Captain Robert Bartlett and Donald B. Macmillan. But the veil is quickly dropped again.

It was only a few years before the Great War that much of the civilized world was in the habit of following Peary's great elemental struggles step by step, act by act. He began his work in the Nineteenth Century, which has been called the Century of Hope, and was the true era of territorial expansion and the application of discovery to human progress. Only in the Twentieth did he attain the culmination of his life work. And just as in true drama the master mentality, conscious of its goal, struggles unceasingly against opposition in order to attain it, so Robert E. Peary's dominating purpose was clearly seen crystallizing finally into a life purpose and mission. Through all those years of relentless preparation and professional effort, the public looked on like the spectators in an auditorium who take sides and sympathetically identify themselves with the strong central character as he battles, time and again, against odds that often overwhelm without ever conquering him.

It was a struggle, indeed, possessing intensely dramatic elements and destined to produce, in its final stages, thrills in full measure. Peary had fitted out what was to be his last expedition. Twice he had been near his goal and had had to turn back. He had been preparing, indeed, for this supreme effort for thirty years. His experience had been unique. He had lived through more winters and had mapped a larger area of northern Greenland than any other explorer. He was possessed of the supreme advantages which came from skill, courage, and ability to endure. In addition he had a staunch ship in the Roosevelt, and enthusiastic assistants, as well as the confidence of the Eskimo.

Then one morning a bolt suddenly dropped from the blue. The papers announced that Robert E. Peary, then making his way south to Indian Harbor with a piece of the precious Pole on board, had been forestalled by a comparatively unknown man, a man who, with scarcely any equipment or preparation, had gained that icy hummock which in the Peary photograph stands for the coveted top of the world. He had gained it not only a year and fifteen days, to be precise, before the naval officer, but with the ease of the man falling off the proverbial log. The big, persistent headlines of the newspapers of that morning, and for days afterward, seemed to shout to one that the news was only too true, and that whatever Robert E. Peary could do now, whatever success had attended his life's ambition, he could only be a kind of Polar second fiddle. When Peary's message came from Indian Harbor, a short time afterward, it fell disappointingly flat. The Commander, however, had no sooner heard of the claim of his would-be rival to Polar priority than he vigorously threw down the gauntlet, and there began that thrilling arctic controversy which, like the famous Tichborne claimant case in England, held men's attention by the sheer force of its dramatic interest until the Commander had successfully vindicated his right to be considered as the only white man who had stood on the world's northern axis.

There may be those who still have their doubts, who, at any rate, are convinced that the Polar "claimant" actually believed in the veracity of his own story. The world generally was unwilling, however, to concede so cheap a victory, but ready to believe with Theodore Roosevelt when he said of Peary: "Few understand how many years of careful training and preparation there must be before the feat can even be attempted with any chance of success," and to agree with Gilbert H. Grosvenor in his tribute: "The prize of four centuries of striving yielded at last to the most persistent and scientific attack ever waged against it. Peary's success was made possible by long experience and a tenacity and courage which knew no defeat."

The recluse of Casco Bay is helping and counseling the younger men, and his commanding figure looms up

behind that of the doughty Newfoundlander, Captain Robert Bartlett, as he equips himself for that aerial flight to the North which bids fair to revolutionize all Polar expeditions of the future. There are immense tracts lying between Greenland and Alaska about which next to nothing is known, and men will not rest content until they have charted the Polar basin, mapped out its "lands," and learned accurately of its fauna and its flora.

Notes and Comments

EVIDENTLY there need be no hesitation as to the utility of contributing English volumes to the collection of books now being made for replenishing Serbia's ravaged libraries. At a recent gathering in London a war relief worker, just back from Serbia, reported that there is an eager circle of people who read English in Belgrade, and told how he himself encountered a boy of fifteen who had read the whole of "Samson Agonistes," and the daughter of an artisan who was reading "King Lear." In the speaker's opinion there is an opening for a good English school for girls in Belgrade.

"A flock of dunlins in autumn or early spring spend some time each day on the seashore cutting extraordinary aerial figures. The starlings have a similar habit, but their aerial feats are not quite so varied and beautiful, and nothing like so rapid as the dunlins'. When a flock of dunlins rises for one of these exercises it will exhibit within three or four minutes half a dozen totally distinct and regular figures in the air. One figure may resemble a spheroid, the next a tower, the third a square, the fourth a long fluttering pennon. In cutting these figures not a bird in the flock will fall out of its place to spoil the regularity and perfect finish of the feat. As they wheel about and pass from figure to figure, they appear as white, gray, black objects in quick succession. Then suddenly it is over. In a flash the flock, traveling fifty or sixty miles an hour, is nothing but a few disappearing dark specks in the distance." So writes Mr. G. A. B. Dewar in a recent article on birds in The Observer of London. The dunlin would seem to be well ahead of the airman in the matter of formation flying.

A good deal has been said about what many a farmer in the United States thinks of moving forward the hands of the clock, but very little about the disapproval of the children who, under the daylight-saving schedule, must go to bed before sunset. Stevenson would sympathize with them, and years ago expressed their feeling in the familiar verse:

I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet
Still going past me on the street.

And he would appreciate also the very recent English verses:

"My dear Miss Smythe," the Bishop said,
"And is it true you go to bed
At half-past six, this lovely May,
When all the rest are out at play?"
"Oh yes," replied the child, "I do.
I think it's very soon—don't you?
But tho' the sun is shining bright,
Just for Peace's sake I say good-night."

ONE does not at the moment remember anything just like the acquisition, by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, of the whole interior of an old house so far away as Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with the intention of eventually exhibiting it in the museum. The old house is distinguished as one of the best examples of Georgian architecture in the United States. Piece by piece its rare Colonial features, fireplaces, woodwork, stairs, cornices, and so on, will be taken down, transported to New York, and reassembled in the museum as they originally stood in Portsmouth. The exterior of the old dwelling takes its chances of survival in the ordinary course of events, but the interior will be preserved and become a part of the New York institution's growing collection of the best work of American artists and craftsmen in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Such a collection is a noteworthy enlargement of the usual program of an art museum; and the Metropolitan must needs build a new wing to house it.

A good many United States Senators and Congressmen must have been surprised to learn that an official of the National Woman's Party has them neatly card-indexed for nativity, ancestry, education, religion, and other personal details, together with their past records, their favorite newspapers, and a few more cards to record information about their fathers, mothers, and brothers. Apparently the sisters, the cousins, and the aunts are not card-indexed. The existence of this card-index of national legislators, which comes to general knowledge through a newspaper man who lately interviewed the woman who is directing the Washington campaign for the conversion of senators and representatives, shows the determination with which organized women are steadily pressing for recognition as a part of the American electorate. Whether or not it represents an altogether desirable activity for the women is a point upon which there will be differences of opinion. It is unfortunately true that card-indexes of personal information have been used by men in ways that were very much open to question.

MANY times has the progress of the war in the East impressively reminded this Twentieth Century of names and places the antiquity of which has enriched them in memory. The tale is now told of the rediscovery, by a British expedition sent out from Cairo, of the ancient mines from which very likely may have come the emeralds which Cleopatra wore when she feasted Antony. The mines are believed to have been worked by a long line of Pharaohs, and to have been approaching exhaustion in the time of Cleopatra. Tools, lamps, baskets, and other ancient objects, some of which, in the opinion of antiquarians, are a thousand years older than the Christian era, were found on the long-deserted floors. About 100 years ago these mines were visited by a French explorer in Upper Egypt, after which they were again forgotten.